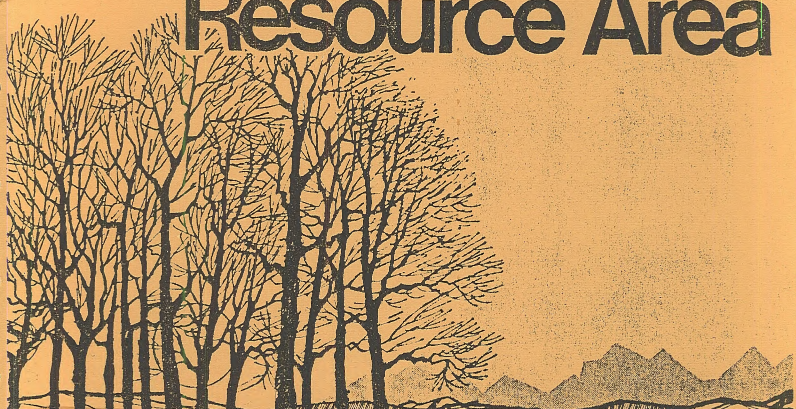
BLM LIBRARY
88005452

BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory

Little Snake River Resource Area



WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.
Denver, Colorado

QH
76.5
.C6
B552
1979

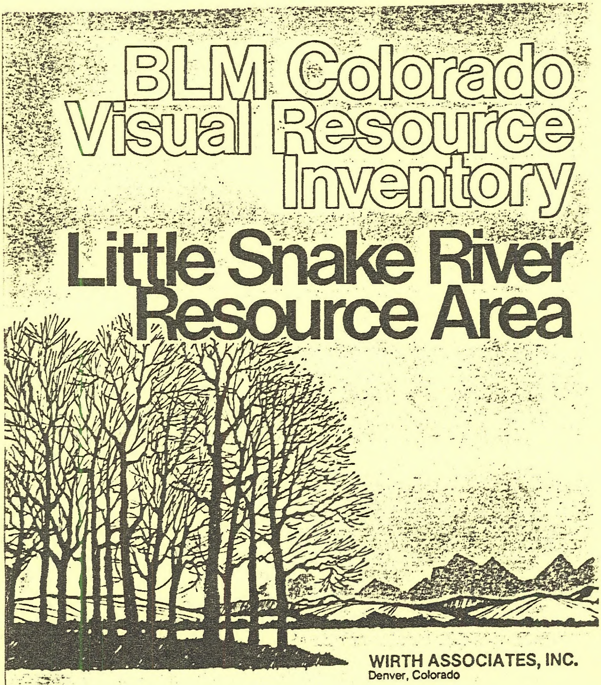
13072645

88005452

QH
76.5
.C6
B552
1979

BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory

Little Snake River Resource Area



WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.
Denver, Colorado

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

GSO Library

wirth
associates

September 25, 1979

Mr. Bill Bottomly
Landscape Architect
Bureau of Land Management
Colorado State Office
Colorado State Bank Building
1600 Broadway
Denver, CO 80202

Dear Bill:

Enclosed are the draft reports and base maps for the Williams Fork, Nipple Rim, and Browns Park Planning Units. We would appreciate your comments concerning the contents of these reports and the appropriate maps if you identify areas in which there might be problems.

Sincerely,

WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Tim Tetherow

Tim Tetherow
Project Manager

GSO Library

PLANNING and DESIGN CONSULTANTS • 280 Columbine Street, Denver, Colorado 80206 • 303-388-7046 • Tlx 454-355

Home Office: 1739 Grand Avenue, Billings, Montana 59102 • 406-252-1421 • Tlx 319-431

TABLE OF CONTENTS
BLM VISUAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
LITTLE SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE AREA

INTRODUCTION 1

METHODOLOGY 2

Overview 2

Scenic Quality 4

OVERVIEW 4
SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT CRITERIA 5
SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT CLASSIFICATION 7
CULTURAL MODIFICATION CRITERIA 12
SCENIC QUALITY RATING CRITERIA 15

Visual Sensitivity 16

CRITERIA 16
USE VOLUME 16
USER ATTITUDES 17
FINAL SENSITIVITY 23

Distance Zones 24

CRITERIA 24

WILLIAMS FORK PLANNING UNIT WF-1

General Setting WF-1

Scenic Quality Rating Unit General Types and Summary WF-7

Scenic Quality Rating Summary WF-9

Scenic Quality Field Inventory Follows WF-10

Cultural Modification Inventory Follows above

Visual Sensitivity - Use Volume WF-11

DATA SUMMARY TABLE WF-11

Visual Sensitivity - User Attitudes WF-12

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT'D)

PAGE

WILLIAMS FORK, BROWNS PARK AND NIPPLE RIM PERSONS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING WORKSHOPS WF-14
SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE WILLIAMS FORK PLANNING UNIT VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP WF-18
DATA SUMMARY FORMS Follows WF-18

FINAL VISUAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS WF-19

OVERVIEW WF-19

DISTANCE ZONES WF-20

OVERVIEW WF-20

NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNITS NR/BP-1

GENERAL SETTING NR/BP-1

NIPPLE RIM PLANNING UNIT NR/BP-1

BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNIT NR/BP-4

SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT GENERAL TYPES AND SUMMARY (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) NR/BP-7

SCENIC QUALITY RATING SUMMARY (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) NR/BP-9

A.C.E.C. AREAS Follows NR/BP-10

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) Follows above

CULTURAL MODIFICATION INVENTORY Follows above

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USE VOLUME (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) NR/BP-11

DATA SUMMARY TABLE NR/BP-11

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USER ATTITUDES (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) NR/BP-12

WILLIAMS FORK, BROWNS PARK AND NIPPLE RIM PERSONS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING WORKSHOPS NR/BP-15
SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNIT VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOPS NR/BP-19
DATA SUMMARY FORMS Follows NR/BP-19
SPECIFIC ISSUE NARRATIVES NR/BP-20

FINAL VISUAL SENSITIVITY (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) NR/BP-21

DISTANCE ZONES (NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK) NR/BP-22

LIST OF TABLES

	TABLE NO.	PAGE NO.
SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT GENERAL TYPES AND SUMMARY - WILLIAMS FORK	1	WF-7
SCENIC QUALITY RATING SUMMARY - WILLIAMS FORK	2	WF-9
USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY - WILLIAMS FORK	3	WF-11
INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING THE WILLIAMS FORK WORKSHOP	4	WF-14
SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE WILLIAMS FORK PLANNING UNIT VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP	5	WF-18
SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT GENERAL TYPES AND SUMMARY - NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK	6	NR/BP-7
SCENIC QUALITY RATING SUMMARY - NIPPLE RIM/ BROWNS PARK	7	NR/BP-9
USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY - NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK	8	NR/BP-11
INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING THE NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK WORKSHOP	4	NR/BP-15
SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNITS VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOPS	9	NR/BP-19

LIST OF FIGURES

	FIGURE NO.	FOLLOWS PAGE NO.
BLM SCENIC QUALITY CRITERIA	1	15
SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP RATING FORM	2	19
SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP: DATA ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY	3	
WILLIAMS FORK PLANNING UNIT	4	
Photo Index	4a	
Scenic Quality	4b	
Visual Sensitivity - Use Volume	4c	
Visual Sensitivity - Attitudes	4d	
Visual Sensitivity - Final	4e	
Distance Zones	4f	
NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNITS	5	
Photo Index	5a	
Scenic Quality	5b	
Visual Sensitivity - Use Volume	5c	
Visual Sensitivity - Attitudes	5d	
Visual Sensitivity - Final	5e	
Distance Zones	5f	

INTRODUCTION

VISUAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
LITTLE SNAKE RIVER RESOURCE AREA

WILLIAMS FORK, NIPPLE RIM, BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNITS

INTRODUCTION

This report constitutes a draft Visual Resource Inventory of three Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning Units within the Little Snake River Resource Area (RA), Colorado. The inventory has been conducted for all of the Williams Fork, Nipple Rim and Browns Park Planning Units, which in total encompass 1,859,600 acres. This study has been conducted in compliance with the BLM Manual Section 8411 - Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation, and includes an inventory of Scenic Quality, Visual Sensitivity and Distance Zones.

The entire inventory is comprised of the following components:

MAPS:

1. Photo Index
2. Scenic Quality Rating Units
   Cultural Modifications
   Scenic Quality Ratings
3. Use Volume
4. User Attitudes
5. Final Visual Sensitivity
6. Distance Zones

RATING FORMS:

1. Scenic Quality Rating Unit Field Forms
2. Cultural Modifications Field Forms
3. Visual Sensitivity Workshop Summary and Analysis Forms

PHOTOGRAPHS:

1. 35MM color slides

All photographs are provided in the accompanying volume with an index.

This inventory was conducted between May 15 and May 22, and June 14 and 15, and included 24 person days of field study. Visual Sensitivity workshops were held in Craig on July 10 and July 11 to establish User Sensitivity to Visual change within Scenic Quality Rating Units for each Planning Unit.

STUDY TEAM

The study was conducted by a team of landscape architects with interdisciplinary imput from BLM staff. Wirth Associates staff included the following individuals:

PROJECT DIRECTOR
Tim Tetherow - Landscape Architect

PROJECT MANAGER - SCENIC QUALITY
Tim Tetherow - Landscape Architect

SCENIC QUALITY STUDY TEAM
Mark Figley - Landscape Architect
Lois Brink - Landscape Architect

PROJECT MANAGER - VISUAL SENSITIVITY/DISTANCE ZONES
Craig Taggart - Landscape Architect

VISUAL SENSITIVITY STUDY TEAM
Mark Figley - Landscape Architect

DISTANCE ZONES STUDY TEAM
Ruth Murayama - Landscape Architect

All participants are employees of Wirth Associates, Inc.

METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

The basic sequential steps involved in the inventory of Scenic Quality, Visual Sensitivity and Distance Zones are outlined as follows:

METHODOLOGY

SCENIC QUALITY

1. Determine and map Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU)
2. Rate and document scenic quality levels
3. Rate and document man-made (cultural) landscape modifications

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

1. Determine important viewer locations (Key Observer Points - KOPs)
2. Determine the land that can be seen from the KOP (seen area analysis)
3. Map use volume levels for KOPs within the seen area
4. Determine user attitudes toward man-made landscape modifications
5. Determine final sensitivity levels based on a combination of use volume and user attitudes

DISTANCE ZONES

1. Determine KOPs (as above)
2. Determine seen area from KOPs
3. Map distance zones within the seen area

A two-phase approach to the inventory of visual resources was developed and used in this study. The first phase involved preliminary mapping in the office. The second phase was done in the field and involved confirmation of preliminary mapping, actual field inventory and follow-up management review of field results.

Phase One involved the following basic steps:

A. Preliminary determination of Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU) in the office from topographic maps and aerial photographs.

B. Determination of KOPs in the office from BLM and other agency data.

C. Preliminary determination of the seen area from KOPs.

D. Mapping use volume levels of KOPs.

E. Preliminary mapping of Distance Zones from KOPs.

Phase Two involved the following basic steps:

A. Field verification of SQRU boundaries and scenic quality rating.

B. Field identification and rating of cultural modifications.

C. Field verification of seen area and distance zones.

D. Overflight and ground reconnaissance by the Project Director and Project Manager to review field inventory results.

E. Workshop session(s) with selected public and agency representatives to determine user attitudes toward visual change in the landscape.

F. Determination of final sensitivity levels based on user volume and user attitudes.

This two phase approach was devised and utilized for efficiency in completing the inventory portion within the short time alloted for each planning unit. (Specifically, field team members had a preliminary indication of rating units and zones to react to, rather than having to start from a blank base map in the field). It also built in a series of checks and reviews by both management and field team personnel since all areas were reviewed on three occasions: preliminary office evaluation, field inventory, and field review.

SCENIC QUALITY

OVERVIEW

The analysis of a landscape's "scenic quality" requires a number of methodological and procedural decisions. Early in these decisions is establishing the rating unit and thereby defining the scale of analysis and the physical size of each area (or unit) to be field checked. These decisions are subjective but not arbitrary and during field inspection are refined as needed.

After each rating unit has been field checked, several categories or "general types" of rating units emerge within each planning unit. The general types provide an indication of the diversity of the landscape within each planning unit and serve as a guide to that unit's landscape character.

Man-made alterations to the natural landscape are either "cultural intrusions" or "modifications." These alterations become visual attractions or detract from the landscape and consist of a wide range of items and scales.

The scenic quality rating based on subjective data becomes a relative indicator of the landscape's visual quality. The data used was formulated by the BLM and outlined in their manual (8411) on the subject.

These elements: SQRU Criteria, SQRU Classification; Cultural Modification Criteria; and Scenic Quality Rating Criteria make up the methodological and procedural components of Scenic Quality. Detailed sections of each element follow.

SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT CRITERIA

The Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU) were defined by a three-step process which entailed: 1) predelineation of units, 2) aerial verification, and 3) field refinement and final delineation.

Within each of the steps the rating units were further refined to reflect their physical boundaries from the following criteria:

1. Predelineation of Units - The data collection areas were first defined by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Resource Areas and Planning Units. From these planning boundaries initial rating units were drawn using guidelines supplied in the BLM Manual 8411, "Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation", and a series of maps including topographic maps (generally 7-1/2 minute and 15 minute USGS quadrangles) relief maps, geology maps, and aerial photographic quadrangles. The key element in establishing rating units was discerning areas of physiographic integrity; where physical size became unimportant and gave way to defining areas of similar scenic quality. These definitions required careful analysis of scale and visibility, a difficult requirement to meet from map study alone, and lead to both our second and third steps.

2. Field Refinement and Delineation - Using topographic field maps with the refined rating units drawn on them, the two-member team drove through each planning unit first to become familiar with the general area, then specifically into each rating unit for the purpose of rating its scenic quality. During these trips the units were discussed by the team and considerations of scale and visibility were decided using input from the aerial observation and points of observation in the field. On some occasions members of the local BLM office traveled with our teams and contributed to this effort. Often certain SQRU could not be entered; generally they were enclosed by locked gates, or were

primitive areas without access. In these unusual circumstances the team attempted to gain visual access from adjacent areas and from aerial observations, aerial photographs and topographic maps to define the rating unit.

3. Field Verification - A management team (usually the Project Director and Project Manager) conducted low altitude flights and ground reconnaissance over all of the Resource Areas with a two-fold objective: 1) to review field inventory results (boundaries and ratings) and, 2) to become personally familiar with the Resource Area prior to conducting a visual sensitivity workshop.

SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT CLASSIFICATION

The various Scenic Quality Rating Units found within the Williams Fork, Nipple Rim and Browns Park Planning Units each fall into one of eleven general landscape types. These general types of landscapes have been defined physiographically based upon field observations, and information available on contour maps and aerial photographs.

The eleven landscape types which have been defined include mountains, ridges and narrow valleys, canyons, mesas, rolling hills, broad valleys, river valleys, basins, reservoirs, badlands, ridges or rims. Following are brief narrative descriptions of the landscape types found within the planning units.

Mountains within the planning units are generally characterized by moderate to steeply sloping land at higher elevations. High alpine ridges, broken talus slopes, and smooth undulating slopes are all common to the mountainous terrain. North-facing slopes tend to be densely forested with mixed alpine conifers and aspen, while southfacing slopes support somewhat less dense stands of conifers and aspen along with pinyon and juniper on the dryer aspects.

Cold Spring Mountain within Browns Park is the least typical of all mountainous landscapes. The southern aspects are densely covered with pinyon juniper associations. The top of the mountain is the unique segment of the mountain in that it is very gently sloping and is dominated by grasslands. The only other vegetative type is aspen which occur in random, isolated groves. These groves are restricted to the individual drainages of the many springs which flow out of the mountain.

Some lesser mountains within the planning unit have a variety of vegetative types which characteristically are grass and sageland on the lower slopes. These two associations dominate the lower slopes, and with the gain in elevation intermix with, and become dominated by aspen/conifer association on higher slopes.

Lands of intermediate elevation, lying above the valley floors and below the mountains are considered as either "ridges and narrow valleys" or rolling hills.

Ridge and narrow valley areas are characterized by moderate to steeply sloping land which crests in sharply angular ridge lines. Significant rock outcrops may be present along many of the slopes. Between these ridges are numerous steep walled valleys which have been formed by the many intermittent streams which drain the area. Vegetation is somewhat diverse and is generally dictated by slope and aspect. Conifers and aspen are confined to northern aspects and higher elevations. Sage, grasslands, and scrub oak are commonly found on lower slopes and southern aspects.

Areas of land which are gentler and more softly rounded than the more rugged ridge and narrow valley areas have been classified as "rolling hills". There are basically two types of rolling hills which are differentiated primarily due to elevation.

The upland rolling hill environments situated near or at the base of the mountain ranges have a variety of vegetative types expressed in interesting forms, textures and patterns. Random patterns of aspen and mixed conifers and grasslands are typical along the hillsides, while the small valley bottoms lying between these hills contain small water features in the form of ponds and intermittent streams. Vegetation is diverse within these wetter valley floors.

The second type of rolling hills are similar in topography to the upland rolling hill landscape. The primary difference is that within these lowland rolling hills vegetation is uniform throughout, and are dominantly grass and sageland, or pinyon juniper depending upon slight elevational differences. Due to the low profile of the vegetative types, views are generally more expansive within this lowland rolling hill landscape.

Several canyons of note are found within the study area, and are characterized by nearly vertical, precipitious walls exhibiting a variety of geological formations. Flowing rivers or streams generally bisect the canyon floors and are visually dominant elements within the canyons. Vegetation is comprised primarily of coniferous species which vary in density with the steepness of the canyon walls.

There are several ridges within the study area. These are differentiated from the ridge and narrow valley classification because these areas are characteristically one, independent and isolated ridge, rather than a continual "ridge-valley-ridge" landscape. These ridges or rims have moderate to steep slopes with a variety of exposed geological formations. Due to the sandstone, claystone, and mudstone makeup of these ridges, colors are extremely diverse, and slopes are highly disected and eroded due to the geological makeups of the landforms.

Broad valleys were considered to be wide open expanses of relatively flat to gently sloping lands which are bounded by ranges of hills or mountains. These areas are commonly covered by thick deposits of sedments which originated in the surrounding mountains. Agricultural activities are found within these lands, which make use of the many small streams draining the landscape. Vegetation is somewhat diverse along the immediate stream courses offering interesting patterns, textures, and colors to the area. Outside the direct influence of the stream course vegetation is dominantly grass and sageland.

In the dry landscape of northwestern Colorado, a major river is an important and dominant scenic resource. It is felt that a major river, such as the Yampa River, can be managed more efficiently as a unit onto itself rather than as a component of a larger unit such as a broad valley or an area of rolling hills. For this reason, land associated with a major river course were singled out and classified as a "river valley". Vegetation is the most diverse within these valleys as a result of the dominant water features. Agricultural activities are common, taking advantage of the water supply and flat valley floor.

Major water bodies in the form of reservoirs were singled out for the same reasons as were major river valleys. These areas are commonly used heavily for recreational purposes.offering a variety of visual experiences and recreational opportunities.

Basin landscapes are similar to broad valleys, but are generally much larger in scale and comprise an entire watershed. With moderate to gentle slopes, there are no outstanding landform features. Vegetation is primarily limited to grass and sageland associations.

Mesas are extensive flat land areas which have been formed by the erosion of many streams which have cut through the landscape. Typically these mesas are independent from other mesas and are separated by the stream courses along the periphery of the mesas. Vegetation is dominantly grass and sageland with small scattered stands of pinyon-juniper associations.

These planning units contain several "badland" areas. Badland landforms are characteristically areas where sandstone, claystone, mudstone, and shale have been exposed through erosion. Diverse colors and topography are characteristic of these units and contrast greatly to surrounding landscapes. Little if any vegetation exists within these areas which highlights the intense colors and contrast between this and adjacent landforms.

There are a number of units that could be considered to fit more than one category. An example would be a rating unit composed of one or two mountains and many lesser ridges; this unit could be considered as either "mountains" or "ridges and narrow valleys." It was our purpose to generally classify the SQRU by the most characteristic physiographic feature; therefore, an area of many ridges and one or two lesser mountains would be typed as "ridges and narrow valleys."

The classification of SQRU by general types has been provided to give some indication of the diversity of the landscape within each planning unit.

CULTURAL MODIFICATION CRITERIA

Using the criteria prescribed in Section 24 of the BLM's Manual 8411 - "Upland Visual Resource Inventory and Evaluation," the field teams conducted an inventory of significant cultural modifications found within the Scenic Quality Rating Units. These modifications were then evaluated in regard to their overall effect on the visual quality of the landscape.

Cultural modifications can take the form of either visual intrusions or visual improvements. For purposes of this study the cultural modifications which were documented were those which were judged by the members of the field team to be visual intrusions, or adverse impacts upon the area's inherent scenic quality.

The specific cultural modifications which were singled out for documentation were those which strongly attracted attention or tended to become a dominant feature in the landscape. These conditions were defined in terms of the severity with which the particular modification contrasted with the natural components of the surrounding landscape. Changes in landform, water, or vegetation and the addition of structures were examined to determine the extent to which they contrasted with the basic form, line, color, and texture characteristic of the rating unit. If the overall contrast was considered to be significant, the modification was photographed, plotted on a map, and rated on the Cultural Modification Field Form.

The question of whether or not to document a cultural modification as a visual intrusion was also influenced by proximity to developed areas and the modifications scale, or size, within the SQRU as a whole.

When a particular land use or cultural modification (which would ordinarily be classified as a visual intrusion on the basis of its visual contrast) was located in an area strongly dominated by the influence of development, it was not documented as a visual intrusion and was considered to be part of the developed area. Trailer parks located on the outskirts of an urban area, for example, were not singled out though trailer parks in an area relatively free of development were.

In areas which were free of the overbearing visual influence of an urban development, scale was the factor which was used to determine which cultural modifications would be documented. Generally, large scale features were singled out while small-scale features were not. By way of example, fences were not documented though transmission lines were. Billboards weren't considered though junk yards were. The decision was highly subjective but not arbitrary.

General Types

As mentioned, the field teams were oriented toward documenting cultural modifications which created strong contrasts with the natural elements of the landscape. A general listing of the cultural modifications noted within the various planning units would include the following:

1) Power Generation Plants
2) Substations
3) Large gravel and/or borrow pits
4) Transmission towers and cuts through wooded slopes for tower construction and maintenance roads
5) Gas drilling and pumping stations

These general intrusions are often repetitive within each planning unit and when identical intrusions such as transmission lines are present within an area, they are usulaly grouped together. Specific cultural intrusions and locations are described on the "Field Form for Modification Inventory and Feature Contrast Score."

SCENIC QUALITY RATING CRITERIA

The scenic quality rating is a relative indication of the visual quality of the landscape based on a systematic approach and analysis of the landscape elements. Considered are the physical landscape components of landform, vegetation, water and color; the relative scarcity or uniqueness of that particular landscape type within the region; the extent to which it has been altered by man and the degree to which lands in adjacent rating units enhance its overall visual quality. Each rating criteria receives a score according to established methodology as shown in Figure 1 taken from the BLM 8411 manual. The combined numerical total then determines one of three levels (A, B & C) of scenic quality.

Ratings were done within the context of the Rocky Mountain and Wyoming Basin physiographic provinces.

SCENIC QUALITY
INVENTORY AND EVALUATION CHART

key factors	rating criteria and score		
landform	High vertical relief as expressed in prominent cliffs, spires or massive rock outcrops, or severe surface variation or highly eroded formations including major badlands or dune systems; or detail features dominant and exceptionally striking and intriguing such as glaciers. 5	Steep canyons, mesas, buttes, cinder cones and drumlins; or interesting erosional patterns or variety in size and shape of landforms; or detail features present and interesting though not dominant or exceptional. 3	Low, rolling hills, foothills or flat valley bottoms. Interesting detail landscape features few or lacking. 1
vegetation	A variety of vegetative types as expressed in interesting forms, textures, and patterns. 5	Some variety of vegetation, but only one or two major types. 3	Little or no variety or contrast in vegetation. 1
water	Clear and clean appearing, still, cascading white water, any of which are a dominant factor in the landscape. 5	Flowing, or still, but not dominant in the landscape. 3	Absent, or present, but not noticeable. 0
color	Rich color combinations, variety or vivid color; or pleasing contrasts in the soil, rock, vegetation, water or snow fields. 5	Some intensity or variety in colors and contrast of the soil, rock and vegetation, but not a dominant scenic element. 3	Subtle color variations, contrast or interest; generally mute tones. 1
influence of adjacent scenery	Adjacent scenery greatly enhances visual quality. 5	Adjacent scenery moderately enhances overall visual quality. 3	Adjacent scenery has little or no influence on overall visual quality. 0
scarcity	One of a kind; or unusually memorable, or very rare within region. Consistent chance for exceptional wildlife or wildflower viewing, etc. 6	Distinctive, though somewhat similar to others within the region. 2	Interesting within its setting, but fairly common within the region. 1
cultural modifications	Free from aesthetically undesirable or discordant sights and influences; or modifications add favorably to visual variety. 2	Scenic quality is somewhat depreciated by inharmonious intrusions, but not so extensive that the scenic qualities are entirely negated or modifications add little or no visual variety to the area. 0	Modifications are so extensive that scenic qualities are for the most part nullified or substantially reduced. -4

SCENIC QUALITY

A= 19-33

B= 12-18

C= 0-11

FIGURE 1

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

CRITERIA

The criteria and procedure used for determining visual sensitivity are those set forth in BLM's 8411 manual. Basically, this involves a two-part inventory and evaluation process consisting of: 1) determination of user volume and, 2) user attitudes toward change in the landscape. The results of these two independent analyses are combined according to established procedures and result in a determination of final visual sensitivity levels.

USE VOLUME

The collection of use volume data is to determine the number of people viewing the landscape at various locations. The greater the number of viewers in any given area, the greater the "exposure" it receives and the greater its sensitivity is said to be. Actual use volume is categorized into one of three levels (H, M, or L) according to the following criteria (BLM Manual 8411 31A1a):

CRITERIA	HIGH	H	MEDIUM	M	LOW	L
(1) Use volume (total) use, no distinction between types) cars and trains	Segments of travel routes, use sites or population centers which receive 200,000 or more visits/yr. or more than 200 vehicles/day (ADT year round), or comparable degree of use on a seasonal basis.		Segments of travel routes, use sites or population centers which receive 20,000 to 200,000 visits/year or 20 to 200 vehicles per day (ADT year round), or a comparable degree of use on a seasonal basis.		Travel route segments with less than 20,000 visits/yr. or less than 20 vehicles/day (ADT year round).	
(2) Use volume - trails, rivers, water bodies, trams	20,000 or more visits/yr.		2000 - 20,000 visits/yr.		less than 2000 visits/yr.	

Travel routes or use areas of High or Moderate volume are considered to be Key Observation Points (KOPs). From these KOPs, the landscape can be seen (referred to as the "seen area") is mapped out to a maximum distance of 15 miles. The level of volume of that KOP (either High or Moderate) is then designated for the entire seen area around that KOP. Where an area can be seen from both a high volume KOP and a moderate volume KOP, the high designation is given.

Use data for this study was obtained through the BLM Area Offices, from the State Highway Department, county road departments, State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. Though somewhat variable in age, the data used, in all cases, was the most current available. Where notable data gaps occurred, the best estimate of the agency representative was used considering current use patterns and known use levels of adjacent roads/areas.

Seen areas were manually derived in the office through the use of topographic and raised relief maps. The results were reviewed and refined during the course of the study by the Project Manager and other members of the study team.

USER ATTITUDES

Data on user attitudes toward change is collected in order to determine the extent of public concern for various lands within the planning unit and specifically, their attitudes toward visual modification of the landscape. It is the only point in the inventory process where public input is considered.

The procedure used in this analysis was a somewhat modified version of the "Extensive" (low level) procedure set forth in BLM Manual 8411. Basically, it involves a workshop format with selected representatives of various agencies, private interests and public interest groups. They are asked to respond to a variety of possible landscape modifications within specific landscape units which are based on the Scenic Quality Rating Units (SQRU). These responses are then evaluated by qualitative means to determine a high, moderate or low level of sensitivity for each rating area.

With this general direction from the BLM 8411 manual it was first necessary to determine the specific data needs and a format for obtaining this information. In order to determine user response to change it was decided to obtain a comprehensive list of the generic types of change possible on BLM lands. These were then grouped into seven major over categories based on similarities in their visual effect on the landscape, e.g. landform, vegetation and/or structure modification. Only those specific generic types within each category that are appropriate to a given Planning Unit are presented to workshop participants. In some cases an entire over-category was deleted if inappropriate or unlikely in that Planning Unit.

As a context within which to judge these responses it was decided that participants should, at the outset, indicate the relative sensitivity or value they placed on the visual resource of each rating area. For this purpose, participants were asked to indicate the level of protection that should be given to the visual resource. One of four levels were presented as options: Very High Protection, High Protection, Moderate Protection or Low Protection.

After indicating the overall level of protection for an individual rating unit, participants were then instructed to indicate their relative preference toward specific landscape modifications that could potentially take place in that unit. Participants were asked to respond to each modification category in one of three ways:

A. This landscape type and rating area would be among the most preferable locations.

B. This landscape type and rating area would be a moderately preferable location.

C. This landscape type and rating area would be among the least preferable locations.

A response of "A" indicates a low user sensitivity for this type of modification in that particular rating unit. Conversely, a response of "C" would indicate a high user sensitivity for this type of modification within the rating unit.

Responses based upon preference serves a secondary purpose in that it is possible to identify rating units in which a modification is most preferred and those units in which the modification is least preferred. A workshop rating form was then developed around these data needs on a rating unit basis (see Figure 2). Participants were also instructed to indicate any specific issues, projects or areas of concern visually on the back of the rating forms. These responses were primarily for the benefit of the Area Manager and not factored into the final ratings.

To determine a list of workshop participants Wirth Associates first met with BLM representatives to develop a generic list of types of interest or agency input desired. The following general types of input were decided upon: federal, state and local (county and city) agency representation (including administrative, design and planning representatives); conservation organizations; cattlemen,

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA SHEET

PARTICIPANT________________ ________________
REPRESENTING________________
DATE________________

________________RESOURCE AREA ________________PLANNING UNIT

RATING AREA		DESIRED VISUAL	USER REACTION TO VISUAL CHANGE BY:						
Name	No.	MGMT. CLASS	Landform-1	Landform-2	Landform-3	Landform-4	Landf./Veg.	Veg./Struct.-1	Veg./Struct.-2

CATEGORIES OF VISUAL CHANGE

Landform-1

Resource Extraction (mining-oil & gas)

Landform-2

Resource Extraction (mining-coal operations)

Landform-3

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-4

Dams/water Impoundments (irrigation & storage)

Landform/Vegetation

a. Roads
Railroads
b. Pipelines

Vegetation/Structures-I

a. Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations
b. Power Plants

Vegetation/Structures-2

Ski areas/Resorts

DESIRED VISUAL MANAGEMENT LEVEL

VH = Very High Protection - the existing appearance of this area should not be changed.

H = High Protection - modification could take place but would have to be only slightly visible in this landscape.

M = Moderate Protection - modification could take place and may be readily visible but not more dominant than the existing landscape.

L = Low Protection - modification may be so extensive that it could

USER REACTION TO VISUAL CHANGE BY:

If we assume that visual modification of the types listed above will occur or continue in this region:

A = This landscape type and rating area would be among the most preferable locations.

B = This landscape type and rating area would be a moderately preferable location.

C = This landscape type and rating area would be among the least mining and utility representation; off-road vehicle, guide and sky type recreation representation; and Chamber of Commerce and "average citizen" representation. From this generic list, the BLM District and/or Area Office selected specific representatives for each category. Both a preliminary letter of notification and a follow-up letter were composed by Wirth Associates and sent to each selected representative (example following page 22). This was followed by a personal phone reminder by Wirth Associates prior to the meeting.

The Project Director and Project Manager made a flight over the study area two days prior to the workshop to review scenic quality rating unit boundaries and ratings, to become personally familiar with the study area prior to the workshop, and to determine whether or not certain rating units should be further sub-divided or combined for purposes of the workshop. Final visual sensitivity workshop rating unit maps and forms were then prepared on this basis.

The workshop format followed the following basic outline:

A. Introduction (BLM Area Manager)
    - Relationship of this study to the overall Area planning effort
B. Study overview and background (Wirth Associates)
C. VRM program overview (Wirth Associates)
D. Slide overview of rating areas within the Resource Area (Wirth Associates)
E. Slide examples of various possible generic landscape modifications (Wirth Associates)

F. Participant ratings on a rating unit by rating unit basis (facilitated by Wirth Associates)

G. Participant narratives on specific issues or projects of concern (facilitated by Wirth Associates).

Following the workshop, an initial analysis of the results was made by Wirth Associates which led to a preliminary overall user attitude rating of Low, Moderate or High for each rating unit. Initially, each form was reviewed to determine whether or not the results would be utilized. Forms were considered invalid if it were apparent that the participant was confused about the information requested or made no distinction between rating areas or types of change (e.g. rated all possible actions for all rating areas the same).

Where ratings were ambiguous but a reasonable assumption could be made as to the intended response changes were made and documented on the rating form. Partially completed forms were utilized if responses apepared consistent and an understanding of the desired information was apparent by the responses given.

Valid forms were qualitatively evaluated and tallied by the same review team according to a rating form specially designed for this purpose (see Figure 3). According to this form, responses to Desired Management Class are totaled and compared to totals for responses to various categories of landscape change. Where there was a difference for a rating area between the overall level of protection designated through the Desired Management Class and the overall level of sensitivity toward change, a preliminary H/M or M/L designation was given.

Once the preliminary analysis was complete, a follow-up meeting was held with the Area Manager and appropriate members of his staff to review the results. An explanation of the preliminary analysis procedure was presented and reviewed. Following this, each summary and analysis form was reviewed with the Area Office personnel. Borderline H/M and M/L ratings were resolved at this time based on intensity of responses, consistency of thought, overall trends, specific participant responses, amount of BLM land in the rating area, user types and trends in the area and specific issues surrounding the area. In addition, if the Area Manager and staff felt that, based on the above considerations, participant responses clearly did not reflect the true level of sensitivity for a given area, they raised or lowered the rating. In all cases, a written rationale was prepared in the space provided on each summary and analysis form (Figure 3) which documented the basis for the final rating.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

LANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

ating Units		Desired Mgmt. Class**	
orkshop Rating Unit:	LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	
		H	
cenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG	V/ST-1	V/ST-2

inal Rating: ______________

ationale: ______________

☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

* See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

FIGURE 3

June 14, 1979

Subject: BLM Colorado Visual Resource Inventory, Sensitivity Workshops,
Craig, Colorado, July 10 and 11

Dear Sir:

As part of an ongoing effort to prepare a resource inventory of public lands, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is in the process of directing an inventory of the visual resources for approximately 8.5 million acres within Colorado.

Wirth Associates, Inc. has been retained by the BLM to conduct this visual resource inventory in Colorado.

Portions of all four BLM districts in Colorado are involved in this inventory--Craig, Grand Junction, Montrose, and Canon City. The inventory covers all lands within certain Planning Units (PU) in the following BLM Resource Areas (RA):

CRAIG DISTRICT

Little Snake River	RA
Williams Fork	PU
Nipple Rim	PU
Brown's Park	PU
Kremmling	RA
North Park	PU

GRAND JUNCTION DISTRICT

Glenwood Springs	RA
Grand Junction	RA

MONTROSE DISTRICT

San Juan	RA
Uncompahgre Basin	RA
San Miguel	RA

CANON CITY DISTRICT

Royal Gorge	RA
Northeast	RA

The attached map shows the general locations of these BLM Districts, Resource Areas, and Planning Units.

As part of this effort, Wirth Associates, Inc. is conducting a series of workshops with representatives of federal, state, and local agencies, and special interest groups within each of the previously listed Resource Areas and Planning Units. Public concerns for changes to the visual quality within each Resource Area and Planning Unit are the focus of these meetings.

A workshop will be held for the Nipple Rim and Brown's Park Planning Units (highlighted on attached map) in Craig, Colorado on Tuesday, July 10, 7:00 p.m. at the Junior High School Cafeteria, 201 East 9th.

Two workshops will be held for the Williams Fork Planning Unit (highlighted on attached map) in Craig, Colorado on Wednesday, July 11, 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., at the Junior High School Cafeteria, 201 East 9th.

The two meetings on the Williams Fork Planning Unit will have the same content. We have set up two times simply for your convenience. If you have an interest in both the Nipple Rim/Brown's Park PU's and the Williams Fork PU, you or another representative from your group would probably want to plan on attending the one workshop on July 10, and one of the two workshops on July 11.

Please plan to participate, and share with us your insight and understanding of public concerns over visual changes occurring, or possibly occurring, to landscapes within these areas.

Your assistance will enable the BLM to more responsively manage the visual resources on public lands.

We will be contacting you again prior to the workshops to provide you with additional information concerning the format and specific content of the meetings in Craig.

Sincerely,

WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Tim Tetherow

Tim Tetherow
Project Director

TT:lb

June 29, 1979

Dear Sir:

This follow-up letter is to remind you of the workshops being held as part of the Visual Resource Inventory being conducted statewide by Wirth Associates for the Bureau of Land Management. Workshops will be held for the Craig District at the following times and places:

One workshop will be held for the Nipple Rim and Brown's Park Planning Units (highlighted on attached map) in Craig, Colorado on Tuesday, July 10, 7:00 p.m. at the Junior High School Cafeteria, 201 East 9th.

Two workshops will be held for the Williams Fork Planning Unit (highlighted on attached map) in Craig, Colorado on Wednesday, July 11, 10:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., at the Junior High School Cafeteria, 201 East 9th.

The two meetings on the Williams Fork Planning Unit will have the same content. We have set up two times simply for your convenience. If you have an interest in both the Nipple Rim/Brown's Park PU's and the Williams Fork PU, you or another representative from your group would probably want to plan on attending the one workshop on July 10, and one of the two workshops on July 11.

As indicated in the previous letter, the purpose of this workshop is to gain public input on questions of change in the visual quality of the landscape resulting from a variety of possible land management actions. The data obtained from this workshop is a key aspect in the overall Visual Resource Management (VRM) inventory and analysis process. As such, it plays an important role in the determination of final visual quality standards for the various BLM lands within the Resource Area. The scope of this workshop, however, is not limited to Bureau lands since BLM land management actions would visually affect adjacent lands. Rather, consideration will be given to all lands within the Resource Area regardless of ownership.

The workshop will be jointly facilitated by the BLM and Wirth Associates, who has been contracted by the Bureau to conduct visual inventory and analysis studies on selected lands in Colorado. The format will be as follows:

INTRODUCTION

- Resource Area planning effort
- Purpose of the workshop

ORIENTATION

- VRM program overview - use of VRM data
- Slide overview of the Planning Unit

DATA INPUT

- Your desired visual standards for various lands within the Resource Area (e.g. very high, high, moderate, or low protection).
- Your reaction to visual change on various lands resulting from the following types of land management alterations:
- Your narrative discussion of specific land management issues or projects of concern to you.

Individual rating forms will be provided so that after discussion of topics or areas with others at your table you may make your response privately. In order to complete the presentation and record your input in the two hours alloted, however, it is essential that we adhere closely to the topics and format described above. We desire your views on specific local issues and projects and the final phase of the program will be devoted to recording them.

Enclosed is a map of the lands to be covered in these workshops for your information.

As a selected spokesman for a particular user or interest group, your input to this workshop is key because of the public sector you represent. Without your presence, their important viewpoint may not be given adequate consideration. This personal, additional reminder is intended to represent an indication of the level of importance the Bureau places on the visual resource and its consideration in future land management planning and decision making. It is also intended to indicate the importance we put on your input in the final determination of VRM standards for Bureau lands within the Craig District.

Sincerely,

WIRTH ASSOCIATES, INC.

Tim Tetherow

Tim Tetherow
Project Director

Enclosure

FINAL SENSITIVITY

The Final Sensitivity Rating is the result of the combination of use volume sensitivity and user attitudes sensitivity according to the following matrix taken from the BLM Manual (8411.31A4):

user attitude	quantity of use	
H	H	HIGH SENSITIVITY
H	M	
M	H	
H	L	
L	H	MEDIUM SENSITIVITY
M	M	
M	L	
L	M	LOW SENSITIVITY
L	L	

The process used is a mechanical one in which the two preliminary sensitivity maps are overlain and the final sensitivity rating for any given area is determined simply by the particular conditions of the two preliminary ratings. When very small islands of land resulted (less than 1/2 mile wide) that had a rating different from the adjacent land, a decision was made to give it the designation of the adjacent land with which it had the most similarity from a management standpoint.

DISTANCE ZONES

CRITERIA

Distance Zone classifications are used to indicate the relative detail that is perceived in natural and man-made features on the landscape. The closer an object is to the viewer the greater the detail in which it is perceived and the greater is its perceived scale in relation to the surrounding landscape. Therefore, a landscape modification near the viewer would have a greater negative visual effect than the same modification seen further away.

Distance Zone categories as defined in the BLM VRM system include the following: Foreground/Middleground - from viewer location to 3-5 miles; Background = from 3-5 miles to approximately 15 miles; and Seldom Seen = beyond the approximate 15 mile limit. The Seldom Seen designation is also applied to areas that because of topographic screening are unseen from any designated viewer location.

The criteria and procedure used for delineating distance zones are those set forth in BLM;s 8411 manual. This procedure first involves the determination of Key Observer Points (KOPs). These points are the same as those used for the visual sensitivity - use volume study (see use volume methodology narrative preceeding).

From these points (or travel routes) a "seen area analysis" (see visual sensitivity - use volume narrative) is conducted. All lands that can be seen from that point or travel corridor out to a distance of 3-5 miles are labeled as Foreground/Middleground. All lands that can be seen from that point or corridor between 3-5 miles and 15 miles are labeled as Background. All lands that are beyond 15 miles from any KOP or are unseen from any KOP are labeled as Seldom Seen. Where overlaps of these zones occur (from 2 or more KOPs) the closer zone is designated.

For this study use volume information was taken from various sources, as indicated in the visual sensitivity - use volume narrative. A manual seen area analysis was conducted from the moderate and high volume points/ corridors in the office from topographic and raised relief maps. Appropriate distance zone designations were then made. This preliminary distance zone map was then taken to the field by the scenic quality inventory team for verification. Revisions were made accordingly.

WILLIAMS FORK
PLANNING UNIT

WILLIAMS FORK PLANNING UNIT

GENERAL SETTING

The Williams Fork Planning Unit is situated in northwestern Colorado to the west of the Park Range Mountains. The unit in total encompasses 897,600 acres, slightly smaller than Browns Park and Nipple Rim Planning Units combined.

The planning unit is bordered to the east by the Park Range Mountains and the Routt National Forest, to the north by the Colorado state line, and to the west by the Great Divide, Nipple Rim, and Maybell Planning Units. These three planning units form a semi-circle around the western border of the Williams Fork Planning Unit. To the south, the unit is bordered by the Flat Top Primitive Area which is also under the jurisdiction of the Routt National Forest. The Elkhead Mountains, an east/west extension of the Park Range extend into the planning unit in the north, separating the Little Snake River Basin from the Yampa River Basin.

The planning unit lies almost entirely within the Wyoming Basin physiographic province as defined by Fenneman. Small segments of the Southern Rocky Mountain province extend into the unit, but are primarily restricted to the eastern portions of the Williams Fork.

In a general sense, the entire planning unit is a series of basins or watersheds of the Williams Fork, Yampa, and Little Snake Rivers. The Yampa River bisects the main body of the planning unit (south of the Elkhead Mountains) flowing east to west beyond the planning unit. For descriptive purposes the planning unit can be divided into three segments: 1) south of the Yampa River,

2) northeast of the Yampa and Fortification Creek, 3) northwest of the Yampa and Fortification Creek.

South of the Yampa River the landscape consists of a series of gently rolling lowland hills. These hills grade up to the south into the northern aspects of the Williams Fork Mountains. The Williams Fork Mountains bisect the southern half of the planning unit with an east-west orientation. These slopes are relatively smooth in form and moderately sloping. Vegetation within the rolling hills is dominantly grasslands which intermix with small shrubs and scrub oak as one gains elevation closer to the Williams Fork Mountains. The southern aspects to the mountain are in complete contrast to the northern aspects due to topography and vegetative differences. The south-facing slopes are highly disected and eroded with many exposed horizontal bands of light brown to grey sandstones interbedded by shale and coal. These southern slopes lack vegetation primarily due to the degree of slope. South of the dramatic and broken slopes is the Williams Fork River Valley. The river valley separates the Williams Fork Mountains from the Flat Top Primitive Area to the south. South of the valley, the landscape again grades up to the south into the Flat Tops which are situated immediately outside the Planning Unit. The river valley is accentuated through contrasting elements of the adjacent mountain ranges.

To the east toward the Park Range, the landscape diversity increases. East of the Williams Fork Mountains are two parks which are an extension of the lowland rolling hills south of the Yampa River. Twentymile and Eckman Park serve as transitional landforms between the Williams Fork and Park Range Mountains. East of the parks are the lesser landforms of Quarry, Blacktail and Thorpe Mountains. These mountains are somewhat isolated from one another and mark the beginning of the Park Range. These landforms are characteristic of mountainous environments in that they contain moderate slopes and diverse vegetative patterns and associations.

South of Thorpe Mountain is the upper Yampa Valley. The river valley is bordered to the east and west by the Park Range and Flat Tops respectively which form the headwaters to the Yampa River.

The northeastern segment of the planning unit north of the Yampa River and east of Fortification Creek consists of a series of ridges and narrow valleys which rise fairly abruptly out of the river valley itself. These areas are of the same geological makeup as the Williams Fork mountains to the south and also contain exposed horizontal bands of sandstone, shale, and coal.

North of these ridges the landscape grades up into the Elkhead Mountains and the Routt National Forest. These mountains bisect this northeastern segment of the planning unit and separate the Yampa River basin from the Little Snake River basin to the north of the range.

The foothills to the south of the mountains are fairly uniform in slope and vegetative types consisting of grasslands, scrub oaks and other small shrubs. These foothills contrast greatly to the visually dominant Elkhead Mountains primarily due to the vegetative associations. At higher elevations, precipitation increases with the result of an increase in vegetative types, diversity, and amount of cover. The mountains are visually dominant landforms within this northern region. The foothills south of the mountains wrap around the range and are similar in character north of the range in the Little Snake River watershed.

The primary difference between the northern region and the southern region of the Elkhead Range is that in the northern region the landscape is broken by a series of independent, isolated volcanic mountains. The major peaks include Baker, Columbus, Lone, Piney, and Shield Mountains. These mountains rise dramatically above the lesser foothills and are visually dominant landforms within the region.

These foothills slope down to the north and terminate at the Little Snake River which lies on the Colorado/Wyoming state line.

The northwestern segment of the planning unit is the most typical of the Wyoming Basin physiographic province within the planning unit. This whole region consists of lowland rolling hills dominated by grass and sagelands. This area lacks diversity of landscape elements and appears homogeneous throughout. The only dominant landform is Cedar Mountain situated northwest of Craig. Cedar Mountain rises 800 feet out of the rolling hills and is a visually dominant landform. The mountain itself is volcanic in origin and as a result takes on a different visual character with varying aspects.

There are a variety of land uses within the planning unit. The dominant uses are agricultural and ranching oriented, in addition to coal, oil, and gas development. Agricultural and ranching lands are located throughout the region and are restricted primarily to the lowland environments. Coal mining operations are quite extensive. These mines are typically located within the Williams Fork Mountains and the adjacent Eckman Park. The coal seams are generally accessible through strip mining, although there are some existing underground mining operations. This region will continue to experience mining exploration and extraction, and oil and gas development. South of Axial within the Danforth Hills is another area of coal development. With major mining operations comes power generation plants. Two plants, the Craig Power Plant, and Hayden Power Plant with their maze of extending transmission facilities will expand in the future to meet energy demands in the west. Oil and gas developments occur throughout the unit, although visual impacts are smaller in scale than coal mining and are quite limited to a site specific basis.

The major water features include the Yampa River which flows north from Yampa to Steamboat, then west through Hayden and Craig and eventually beyond the planning unit boundary. The Williams Fork River south of the Williams Fork Mountains likewise flows west and joins the Yampa southwest of Craig. The Little Snake River located along the Colorado/Wyoming border flows west from the Mount Zirkel wilderness area within the Park Range. The largest water body is Steamboat Lake within the Steamboat recreation area. South of Steamboat Lake is the Elk River. Similar to the Little Snake, the Elk River begins in the Park Range. The river enters the planning unit at Glen Eden and flows south, emptying into the Yampa River west of Steamboat Springs and south of Elk Mountain (Sleeping Giant).

The major east-west travel route consists of U.S. 40 which crosses the Park Range via Rabbit Ears Pass to Steamboat Springs. Route 40 then follows the Yampa River valley to Hayden and Craig, and continuing west to the small communities of Lay and Maybell. North-south travel routes include Route 13 (789) and Route 131. Route 131 enters the planning unit in the southeastern corner. This travel route terminates just south of Steamboat Springs where it joins Route 40 in the Yampa Valley. Route 13(789) enters in the southwestern corner of the planning unit connecting Meeker and Craig. This route continues north of Craig to the state line. A number of well traveled county roads exist throughout the planning unit. The more traveled routes include the Elk River, Hayden Gulch, and Williams Fork River Road in addition to County Road 27.

Major urban centers include Yampa, Phippsburg and Oak Creek situated along Route 131. Steamboat Springs, the largest community, is connected to Hayden and Craig via U.S. 40.

TABLE 1

SQRU GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES & SUMMARY
PLANNING UNIT: WILLIAMS FORK

GENERAL TYPE KEY

Mountains	MT	Rolling Hills	RH
Ridges and Narrow Valleys	R&NV	Broad Valleys	BV
Canyons	C	River Valleys	RV
Reservoirs	R	Basin	B
		Badlands	BL

SQRU NO.	SQRU NAME	GENERAL TYPE
001	Derby Mesa	Mountains
002	Rock Creek	Rolling Hills
003	Egeria Creek	Canyon
004	Lone Spring Butte	Mountains
005	King Creek	Mountains
006	Egeria Park	Broad Valley
007	Hunt Creek	Rolling Hills
008	Toponas Rock	Rolling Hills
009	Yampa River	River Valley
010	Morrison Creek	River Valley - Broad Valley
011	Green Ridge	Mountains
012	Trout Creek	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
013	Blacktail Mountain	Mountains
014	Steamboat Springs	Mountains
015	Yampa Valley	Broad Valley
016	Northeast Oak Creek	Rolling Hills
017	Oak Creek	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
018	Eckman Park	Rolling Hills
019	Williams Fork	Mountains/Ridges & Narrow Valleys
020	Grassy Creek	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
021	Hayden	Rolling Hills
022	Deer Mountain	Rolling Hills
023	Elk-Yampa Rivers	River Valley
024	Coal View	Narrow Valley/River Valley
025	Dry Creek	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
026	Quaker Mountain	Mountains
027	Quarry Mountain	Mountain
028	Cary Gulch	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
029	Wolf Creek	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
030	Hooker Mountain	Rolling Hills
031	Round Mountain	Mountains
032	Shield Mountain	Mountain
033	Deep Creek	Rolling Hills
034	Elk Mountain	Mountain
035	Moon Hill	Mountains

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

SQRU GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES & SUMMARY
PLANNING UNIT: WILLIAMS FORK

GENERAL TYPE KEY

Mountains	MT	Rolling Hills	RH
Ridges and Narrow Valleys	R&NV	Broad Valleys	BV
Canyons	C	River Valleys	RV
Reservoirs	R	Basin	B
		Badlands	BL

SQRU NO.	NAME	GENERAL TYPE
036	Elk River	River Valley
037	Cottonwood Gulch	Mountains
038	Steamboat Lake	Reservoir
038a	Willow Creek	Rolling Hills
039	Yampa River - Craig	River Valley
040	Breeze Basin	Rolling Hills
041	Deep Rock Gulch	Rolling Hills
042	Williams Fork River	River Valley
043	Upper Williams Fork River	Mountainous/River Valley
044	Horse Mountain	Mountainous/Ridges & Narrow Valle
045	Hamilton	River Valley
046	Morapos Creek	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
047	Stinking Springs	Rolling Hills/Basin
048	Thornburgh Mountain	Mountain
049	Milk Creek	Mountains
049a	Axial	Mountains
050	Yampa - Round Bottom	River Valley
051	Lower Elkhead	Mountains
052	Columbus Mountain	Mountains
053	Badland	Badlands
054	Serviceberry Mountain	Rolling Hills
055	North Willow Creek	Broad Valley
056	Little Snake River	River Valley
057	Little Buck	Rolling Hills
058	Big Gulch	Rolling Hills
059	Fortification Creek	River Valley
060	Cedar Mountain	Mountain
061	Elkhead Reservoir	Ridges & Narrow Valleys/Reservoir
062	Sand Spring	Basin
063	Lay Creek	Narrow Valley
064	Sugarloaf Peak	Rolling Hills
065	Mud Spring	Rolling Hills

TABLE 2

DISTRICT: CRAIG

RESOURCE AREA: LITTLE SNAKE RIVER

PLANNING UNIT: WILLIAMS FORK

SQRU			RATING CRITERIA					TOTAL	
NO.	NAME	LF	V	W	C	AS	S	CM	NO.	SQR
001	Derby Mesa	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	19	A
002	Rock Creek	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	12	B
003	Egeria Creek	4	2	3	2	0	2	1	14	B
004	Lone Spring Butte	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	15	B
005	King Creek	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	17	B
006	Egeria Park	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	13	B
007	Hunt Creek	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	12	B
008	Toponas Rock	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	C
009	Yampa River	1	3	4	3	3	2	0	16	B
010	Morrison Creek	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	19	A
011	Green Ridge	3	3	1	3	2	1	2	15	B
012	Trout Creek	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	16	B
013	Black Tail Mountain	3	4	0	3	2	1	2	15	B
014	Steamboat Springs	4	4	2	3	3	2	1	19	A
015	Yampa Valley	1	3	4	3	4	1	0	16	B
016	N.E. Oak Creek	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	12	B
017	Oak Creek	3	2	2	2	0	1	-1	9	C
018	Eckman Park	2	2	1	2	2	1	-3	8	C
019	Williams Fork Mtns.	4	1	1	3	3	3	2	17	B
020	Grassy Creek	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	12	B
021	Hayden	2	2	1	1	2	1	-3	6	C
022	Deer Mountain	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	12	B
023	Elk-Yampa Rivers	1	4	4	3	2	3	0	17	B
024	Coal View	3	3	5	3	0	2	-1	15	B
025	Dry Creek	2	2	2	2	2	1	-1	10	C
026	Quaker Mountain	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	16	B
027	Quarry Mountain	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	14	B
028	Cary Gulch	3	2	0	2	2	2	2	13	B
029	Wolf Creek	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	13	B
030	Hooker Mountain	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	12	B
031	Round Mountain	4	4	1	3	2	2	2	18	B
032	Shield Mountain	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	16	B
033	Deep Creek	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	13	B
034	Elk Mountain	4	4	0	3	2	4	2	19	A
035	Moon Hill	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	17	B
036	Elk River	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	19	A
037	Cottonwood Gulch	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	13	B
038	Steamboat Lake	1	3	5	3	4	4	2	22	A
038a	Willow Creek	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	18	B
039	Yampa River, Craig	1	4	4	3	1	3	0	16	B

TABLE 2 - (cont'd)

DISTRICT: CRAIG

RESOURCE AREA: LITTLE SNAKE RIVER

PLANNING UNIT: WILLIAMS FORK

SQRU			RATING CRITERIA						TOTAL	
NO.	NAME	LF	V	W	C	AS	S	CM	NO.	SQR
040	Breeze Basin	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	9	C
041	Deep Rock Gulch	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	14	B
042	Williams Fork River	1	4	4	4	3	3	2	21	A
043	Upper Williams Fork R.	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	17	B
044	Horse Mountain	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	18	B
045	Hamilton	3	3	4	3	0	1	-2	12	B
046	Morapos Creek	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	15	B
047	Stinking Springs	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	10	C
048	Thornburgh Mountain	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	16	B
049	Milk Creek	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	12	B
049a	Axial	3	2	1	2	1	1	-3	7	C
050	Yampa Round Bottom	4	1	5	3	0	4	2	19	A
051	Lower Elkhead	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	18	B
052	Columbus Mountain	4	3	0	3	3	3	2	18	B
053	Radland	3	1	0	3	1	3	2	13	B
054	Serviceberry Mtn.	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	13	B
055	North Willow Creek	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	9	C
056	Little Snake River	1	4	5	3	0	4	2	19	A
057	Little Buck	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	B
058	Big Gulch	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	8	C
059	Fortification Creek	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	13	B
060	Cedar Mountain	4	2	0	2	2	3	1	15	B
061	Elkhead Reservoir	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	16	B
062	Sand Spring	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	C
063	Lay Creek	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	9	C
064	Sugarloaf Peak	3	2	0	2	1	2	2	12	B
065	Mud Spring	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	10	C
066	Godiva Rim	4	2	0	4	2	3	2	17	B

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 001-Derby Mesa

Film: Roll # unable to photograph

Frame #

Landscape Character:

Date 5/15/79

Evaluator(s) MF

Time of Day 8:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Mountains

General Narrative: This unit consists of the southern aspects to King Mountain appearing as an undulating mesa ranging from 7000 to 9500 feet in elevation. Consisting of the southwestern border of the study area, the area has a diversity of plant communities ranging from spruce-fir to sagebrush and pinyon pines. Patches of aspen are found on the more mesic slopes while pinyon juniper dominates the more xeric slopes. Sages and grasslands predominate on valley floors and lower slopes. Several small creeks disect the area and support cottonwoods and willows. Outside influences of Blue Hill, Black Mountain, and Sugarloaf Mountain enhance the areas visual experiences and add to the area's scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rati
001	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 002 - Rock Creek

Film: Roll # unable to photograph

Frame #

Landscape Character:

Date 5/15/79

Evaluator(s) MF

Time of Day 8:15 a.m.

Weather sunny

Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This rolling creek valley is deeply incised by drainages and contains a number of low, rolling hillsides and a long, low flat bench along Rock Creek. Sages and grasses dominate the lower slopes, while pinyon juniper communities are prevalent at the higher elevations. At the upper end of Red Dirt Creek, aspens and mixed conifers are dominant. Pastureland is present along the benched area paralleling Rock Creek. Vistas of Red and White Mountain strengthen the visual experiences of the unit. Route 131 bisects the unit traversing to the south out of the study area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU Final Rati

002 B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 003 - Egeria Creek

Film: Roll # unable to photograph

Frame #

Time of Day 8:30 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Canyon

General Narrative: This unit is characterized by a narrow steep walled valley bisected by Egeria Creek. The sideslopes are deeply incised by drainages. Ground cover in the area is sparse composed primarily of scattered pinyon juniper associations, sage brush, and mixed herbaceous species. Large portions of the unit are barren. The Denver Rio Grande Railroad, jeep trails, and other roads are situated within the area, but are not dominant nor have great impacts on the scenic quality. With little outside influences, the rating units visual interest stems primarily from the steepness of valley walls and the presence of Egeria Creek.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	3
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
003	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 004-Lone Springs Butte

Film: Roll # 1

Time of Day 8:45 a.m.

Frame # 23,24,34

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This uniformly sloping mountainside flows up out of the Yampa River to the east. The top of the slope is terminated into an abrupt ridge, the Green Ridge. This slope is vegetated on the higher slopes with extensive pine and aspen groves, typical of higher mountainous areas. The lower slopes are primarily grasslands which contrast to the higher well vegetated slopes. The lower slopes are barren and contrast to the higher slopes. Visually the two vegetative associations are one, and is hard to distinguish separate areas. Water has cut through this area but is not a dominant feature on a regionwide basis. Rather the creeks are dominant on a site specific basis. Modifications are limited, and in combination with adjacent views increase the scenic quality somewhat, but the area is interesting in itself, and competes with outside influences.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 004

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 005 - King Creek

Film: Roll # 1

Frame # 30, 35

Time of Day 9:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This area lies south of Egeria Park and becomes a distinct visual boundary to the valley floor to the north. Contrasting to the Egeria Park in vegetation and landform, this mountainside slope is accentuated through these contrasting elements. These rounded mountainous slopes have a continuous vegetative cover ranging from evergreen associations at higher elevations intermixed by groves of aspen. Sage and grassland communities stretch out of Egeria Park up the side slope and then are dominated by the evergreen and aspen associations.

Panoramic views of the flat tops enhance the scenic quality of the area and visual experiences of the landscape. With no modifications, the area appears natural and visually interesting, but not outstanding.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____ (A, B, or C)

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
005	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 006 - Egeria Park

Film: Roll # 1

Frame # 25, 26, 30, 31, 32

Landscape Character:

Date 5/15/79

Evaluator(s) MF

Time of Day 9:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Broad Valley

General Narrative: This unit slopes gently to the east from the Flat Tops more rugged side slopes. This park area lies to the north of King Mountain and is horsehoed in shape. There are a series of parallel ridges which are the sidewalls to the gentle slopes. These walls in the northern area are more noticeable due to the extensive evergreen cover on northern aspects. The gentle slopes are grazing lands with intermixed scrub oak and a dense curvilinear band of cottonwoods along the stream courses. The area has not been disturbed or modified and appears natural with excellent views of the nearby Flat tops to the west which add to this relatively uninteresting landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Ratin
006	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 007 - Hunt Creek

Film: Roll # 1

Frame # 18-22

Landscape Character:

Date 5/15/79

Evaluator(s) MF

Time of Day 9:30 a.m.

Weather sunny

Rolling Hills

General Narrative: Situated southwest of Phippsburg, this area is a gently rolling landscape made up of a series of lesser ridges all extending out of the higher mountains to the west. Between these ridges are uniform gentle slopes, primarily covered with grasses and sages. Ridge side slopes and drainageways are predominantly evergreen/aspen and cottonwood associations respectively. These forested areas contrast greatly to the grazing lands and create a diversity within the area. Several creeks drain the area and are visually dominant on a site specific basis, and are not dominant on a regional basis. Views of the surrounding Flat tops and Lone Spring Butte offer a variety of visual experiences which enhance scenic quality. One wooden transmission line bisects the unit running north and south, and affects scenic quality somewhat but not greatly.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 007

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 008-Toponas Rock

Film: Roll # 1

Time of Day 9:00 a.m.

Frame # 27-29, 33

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This area consists of gently rolling hills, small flat intermediate valleys, and two rock outcrops which are isolated and independent from one another. Consisting of the lower slopes to Unit 004, this landscape is somewhat diverse in that it contains: flat and smooth, rounded and smooth, and rough rocky landforms. Vegetation is less diverse than landform, and is dominated by grasslands, typical of the Yampa Valley. Eagle and Toponas rocks are dominant visual elements which contrast to other less dominant forms. One transmission line runs north-south through the unit but does not greatly diminish the scenic quality of this relatively uninteresting landscape. Views are panoramic and enhance scenic quality of the area, but is not a great factor due to distance and some confined views.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
008	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 009 - Yampa River

Film: Roll # 1

Time of Day 9:15 a.m.

Frame # 14-18, 27

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: The upper reaches of the Yampa River are bordered by mountains and series of ridges and valleys. It is a well defined valley due to the surrounding contrasting landforms, which influence the unit moderately. The Yampa River flows from the base of the Flat tops to Oak Creek. From here it flows west through a mountainous area and to Steamboat Springs. vegetation is varied throughout, but typically contains willows, cottonwoods and other aquatic species. Grasslands for grazing occupy the higher elevations of the floor. Intrusions do exist in the form of small communities, Phippsburg, Yampa, and Oak Creek, all of which utilize the valley floor in some intrusive way. The railroad and extra lines do diminish the scenic quality. Though it has these intrusions, it is still visually interesting in its own way.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	4
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	0

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
009	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 010 - Morrison Creek

Film: Roll # 12

Frame # 18

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley/Broad Valley

General Narrative: The Morrison Creek Drainage is situated below Green Ridge to the west, and is bordered by steep mountain slopes to the east. The terrain in this area is gently rolling, as it makes up the lower slopes to Green Ridge. These slopes have been disected by many creeks that drain to Morrison Creek which flows to the north. Vegetation is diverse and a dominant visual element. Dense evergreen stands are broken by aspen groves in random order. It is a beautiful area, and is accentuated by steep slopes to the east and west, defining the valleys gently rolling landscape. Views are enclosed and panoramic, resulting in a variety of spatial experiences. With no intrusions, the area is highly scenic and very natural.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	3
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
010	A

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 011 - Green Ridge

Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 15, 16

~~Frame #~~ 12 18

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Ridge

General Narrative: Green Ridge is a fairly steep, dramatic side slope broken by many streams or creeks. Sloping to the northeast, it serves as a spatial definition and boundary to the Morrison Creek valley. It is dominantly covered with pines and a few aspens. This is the dominant element, which makes for a characteristic view within the region. It has not been modified and appears natural and undisturbed. Color is seasonal and would result in contrasting aspen gold and pine greens, which would accentuate the scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
011	B

= ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 012 - Trout Creek

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 32,33,34

Time of Day 10:30 a.m.

Frame # 12 19

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges and Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: Similar to Unit 007, these hills with deeply incised canyons or drainages are a transitional element between the Flat tops and the broad lesser hills to the north. This area has been cut by many streams from the higher mountains. These drainages have steep sideslopes covered with dense stands of pines and aspens, while few cottonwoods and willows follow the stream banks in the narrow valley bottoms. The tops of these hills are generally evenly sloping, but fall dramatically to the valley floor. The area appears natural. Views within the narrow valleys are confined, but on top panoramic. Several creeks drain the area and would be dominant on a site specific and seasonal basis.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
012	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 013 - Blacktail Mtn.

Film: Roll # 1

Time of Day 10:45 a.

Frame # 1,2,8,12,13

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This unit consists of Thorpe and Blacktail Mountains. These landforms are extensions of the upper mountains to the east and south, both located south of the Steamboat valley area. Densely covered with interspersed aspen and pines, the hillsides are a dramatic change to relatively bare slopes and lesser hills to the north. Color would be seasonal due to the aspens, and would be beautiful. No water or cultural intrusions exist in the unit, appearance is natural. Overall the mountains are common but provide a good backdrop to the Steamboat area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
013	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 014 - Steamboat Springs

Film: Roll # 1

Frame # 3,7,9,10,11

Time of Day 11:00 a.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This unit is an extensive landscape which makes up the steep mountain slopes of the Park Range. Falling an average of 2500' these slopes are dramatic with many rock outcroppings in the upper canyons which being deeply incised create a very diverse landscape. This series of slopes are oriented to the west with many interesting ridges which break the continuity of the slope.

South and north aspects totally contrast in vegetative cover. Aspen in dense groves are located in the dryer aspects while evergreens dominate northern aspects. Intrusions consist of the ski area and development, but compared to the total unit the resulting intrusions are of little impact. The area appears natural and rugged, creating a visually interesting landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
014	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 015-Yampa Valley

Film: Roll # 1

Frame # 5,6,8,11

Time of Day 11:05 a.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley/Broad Valley

General Narrative: This is a flat valley floor containing the Yampa River. It is bordered by gently rolling hills that serve as transitional landforms before the upper mountains. It is primarily grazing land. A few ranches dot the landscape. Cottonwoods follow the curvilinear, partially dominant Yampa River. Willows and other small shrubs are also along stream banks.

Views are panoramic to the mountains which enclose the valley in all directions. It contrasts to adjacent landforms and results in an interesting setting. Intrusions are the main roads, these do not affect scenic quality greatly. It is semi-developed because it serves as an extension for Steamboat Springs development.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	4
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	4
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	0

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
015	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 016-N.E. Oak Creek

Film: Roll # 1

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Frame # 2,5,12

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This area is a transitional landform between the flat Yampa Valley and the vegetated steeper slopes of lesser mountains. It is gently rolling, but is distinct in contrast. Like the valley, it is vegetated by grasses, shrubs, and scrub oaks in the upper reaches of the unit. Land use is primarily grazing which does not affect scenic quality significantly. Color and water are not dominant elements, but could be in the fall and spring. Panoramic views compete with inside visual influences, with views of the Park Range to the east. It is fairly natural, but lacks great scenic quality. Outside influences affect the unit visually and add to the scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
016	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 017-Oak Creek

Film: Roll # 3

Time of Day 11:30 a.m.

Frame # 35,36

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Canyon

General Narrative: This is a very narrow v-shaped valley running north-south. The side slopes make for total viewing containment. The slopes are uniform on the west. On the east the once uniform slope has been cut by streams from Thorpe Mountain just to the east and have created many minor hills all the same height.

Vegetation is sparse and consists of scrub oak and sages. Vegetation is not a dominant element. The scenic quality is negatively affected due to the railroad, coal operations and a power substation. All of these are amplified in their impact due to the narrowness of the valley floor, and the main traveled route which parallels the railroad.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
017	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 018-Eckman Park

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 26-31

~~Frame #~~ 12 13

Landscape Character:

Date 5/15/79

Evaluator(s) MF

Time of Day 12:00 noon

Weather sunny

Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This unit is a series of uniform slopes disected by numerous creeks. The slopes are very even in appearance with no outstanding features. Where streams have cut through the landscape perpendicular to the slope, the landform is steeply sloping and contains rock outcrop formations of various colors. Vegetation is somewhat sparse and consists of aspen groves, and extensive scrub oaks. Otherwise there are few dominant species. The dominant feature in this landscape are the coal mines which have drastically altered the landscape. Buildings, equipment and roads, and tailings are all intrusions which cannot be overlooked. Overall, the landscape is not outstanding and with the modifications is even less spectacular.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-3

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 8 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
018	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15 & 16/79

Planning Unit Williams Form

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 019-Williams Fork Mtns.

Time of Day 12:30 p.m.

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 9,24
5 8,10,14,23
~~Frame #~~ 12 5,6,14,15

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains/Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: This unit consists of the southern aspects of the Williams Fork mountains south of Hayden. These slopes are dramatic due to the broken, steep, angular fashion in which these mountains fall to Willow Creek. Rock formations are distinctive and add to the diversity and color of this area.

Vegetation is very limited to sages and shrubs primarily due to the ruggedness and steepness of the area. These slopes contrast sharply to the more uniform slopes to the south and Williams Park. Few modifications exist leaving the unit natural and visually interesting. Though not a "one of a kind" landform element, these slopes are distinctive due to their extent and diversity within the region.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 019

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 020 - Grassy Creek

Film: Roll # 3

Time of Day 1:00 p.m.

Frame # 21,22

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges/Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: This unit consists of uniform slopes oriented to the west just east of Hayden. Streams have cut through this uniform slope and has created small independent mesas. Though not mesas as such they appear separate and distinct, this primarily due to the rock outcrops in a banded order on the southern edge of each small mesa where water has cut through the landscape. Vegetation consists primarily of scrub oak and small shrubs that are at times solid and dense to patchy and scattered arrangements. Water and intrusions are limited throughout the unit which helps the natural character of the area. A strip mine is located within the unit but does affect scenic quality greatly. Overall the unit is not dramatic or highly scenic. The rock outcrops add diversity to this generally homogeneous landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
020	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 021-Hayden

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 15-20, 23,24,25
5 3,4
~~Frame #~~ 4 28

Landscape Character:

Date 5/15/79

Evaluator(s) MF

Time of Day 1:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This unit is gently sloping to the northeast and to Hayden. It is drained by many small streams, none of which is a dominant element. Through waters role in creating this landscape, it has resulted in a rolling landscape with views that are confined while panoramic. It is a fairly extensive landscape situated between hills to the east, south and west. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of grasslands, sages and other small shrubs, appearing bare. Hayden power plant and extending transmission lines dominate the view at the northern border of the unit. They diminish the scenic quality of this relatively uninteresting landscape due to the extent of facilities.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-3

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total C = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
021	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 022-Deer Mountain

Film: Roll # 3

Time of Day 2:00 p.m.

Frame # 4

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The Deer Mountain area lies primarily to the southwest of Quarry Mountain, with Deer Mountain itself directly north across the Yampa River from Quarry Mountain. The unit is moderately sloping and contains few rock outcrops. Slopes are rounded and appear smooth. Vegetation is somewhat diverse, containing aspens, scrub oaks and small scrubs. These types are dominated by grasslands, the major vegetative type. Aspens and scrub oaks appear in isolated, random patterns and would add greatly to the color of the unit during the fall and spring.

A few creeks drain within the area, and similar to most small water courses within the region, would be dominant during heavy runoff periods on a site specific basis.

Intrusions are limited and consist of the Hayden to Ault Transmission Line as well as a small residential development below Deer Mountain called Steamboat II. These affect scenic quality somewhat, but overall have a minor impact.

The area is common within the region and is not outstanding in scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1-little
4	Color	5	3	1	2-muted, seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-distant views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1-residential develop.

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
022	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 023-Elk/Yampa Rivers

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 2,3,5,6,7,9

Time of Day 2:30 p.m.

~~Frame #~~ 12 17

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: This unit is the valley bottom of the Yampa River as it flows west out of Steamboat Springs. It is a fairly wide valley floor with moderate side walls. Vegetation is varied with dense cottonwoods and willows which follow the curvilinear river. This floor contrasts to the barren slopes immediately south of the valley forming a partially distinct boundary to the valley.

Views are panoramic within the unit and help give scale to the valley floor. The Elk River flows into the Yampa in the west and adds to the scenic quality through increasing the diversity to this landscape. The Two Rivers are dominant elements in this area and add greatly to this region. A few developmental extensions of Steamboat area are situated in the eastern segment of the planning unit and diminish scenic quality somewhat.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	4
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	0

Subtotal ___ + ___ + ___ = Total 17 = ___
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU ↓ 023

Final Rating ↓ B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 024-Coal View

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 10-14

5 1,2

Time of Day 3:00 p.m.

Weather cloudy

Landscape Character: Canyon/River Valley

General Narrative: The Yampa River has cut through a series of ridges and lesser mountains creating a small enclosed canyon. Northern exposures are steep with pines and aspens as the dominant vegetation. These slopes are uniform in steepness with few rock outcrops.

Southern exposures have less vegetative cover, but exhibit large exposed bands of rock outcrops. These slopes contrast sharply to the valley floor which is flat and somewhat narrow. Cottonwoods follow the visually dominant Yampa River.

A few ranches situated in the valley use the remaining land for grazing. Route 40 and the Denver Rio Grande Railroad traverse through the valley floor, but do not diminish the visually interesting and fairly natural landscape. The major intrusions within the unit consist of small coal operations which do diminish the scenic quality due to the structures, equipment and road cuts that have yet to be reclaimed.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	5
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 024

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 025-Dry Creek

Film: Roll #	Frame #
3	20
4	28
5	5,6,7,31-34,37

Time of Day

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: This area consists of the more gentle northern aspects of the Williams Fork Mountains south of Hayden, which extend to the west, south of Craig. The landscape is broken and disected by many small streams, all of which flow north to the Yampa River. These upland slopes are vegetated with a few evergreens on the northern exposures, but are less dominant than aspens, oaks, and other small shrubs. Color is seasonal in the landscape and would highlight the area during peak seasons. Intrusions are numerous, consisting of a few major transmission corridors, coal mines, and the Craig Power Plant and adjoining Transmission Lines and the mining operation directly south of the Plant. With all of these intrusions, the unit is not as severely impacted as one might think due to the overall size of this Rating Unit. They do diminish scenic quility onasite specific basis. Though there are many intrusions, one sees only a few at one time, and due to this, the total impact of all modifications is limited in extent.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2 Rolling-Broken
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2 Scattered variety
3	Water	5	-3	0	2 Semi-dominant
4	Color	5	3	1	2 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-1 Mines, Transmission Lines

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
025	C

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB,MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 026 - Quaker Mountain

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 30

Time of Day 6P.M.

Weather Overcast

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This group of mountains is located along the southern edge of the Elkhead mountain range. Although less dramatic than the mountains to the north, the Quaker Mountain Group does have a moderate degree of diversity in both its landforms and vegetation. The terrain is comprised of moderately steep slopes which lack rock outcrops and sharp changes in grade.

Vegetation occurs in random patterns throughout these mountains in a more or less open canopy of aspen, with some douglas fir and engelmann spruce. Highlights in color composition are limited to seasonal changes in vegetation. Water is also seasonal and only offers site specific influence during spring runoff.

The Elkhead mountains, which are part of the Routt National Forest, provide a scenic backdrop for this unit and for most of the surrounding region. The area is used mostly for residential purposes, which has little effect on its overall rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Mixed & Open forest
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Intermittent
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3 Elkhead Mountains
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Typical of region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2 None

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ (A, B, or C)

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
026	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/15/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 027 - Quarry Mountain

Film: Roll # 1 Frame # 6
3 1

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The Quarry Mountain Unit is situated immediately west of Steamboat Springs. It consists of Quarry Mountain and a number of mountains. Sloping in all directions it has a diverse topography with rock outcrops, deeply incised drainages. The Yampa River bends around the landform and creates a sharp contrast to the mountains within the unit.

Vegetation consists of intermixed pines and aspens, along with scrub oak and sage. Color would be great in the fall due to total intermixing. Views are panoramic to the mountains and ski area directly west. Along the base of the unit housing developments have climbed up the slopes of hills. These detract from the scenic quality little. Otherwise it has been largely unmodified.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 027

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 028-Cary Gulch

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 25

Date 5/16/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 6 P.M.

Weather Overcast

Landscape Character: Ridge

General Narrative: The Cary Gulch unit, located north of the town of Hayden, consists of a mojor south facing ridge which is dissected by a series of smaller ridges and narrow valleys. This ridge is a visually dominant feature within the surrounding area. It serves as a scenic backdrop for Hayden as well as defining the northern boundary of the Yampa River corridor.

The visual character is dominated by exposed uplifted beds of grey shale and light brown sandstone, and moderately steep grass and sage covered slopes beneath. The depth as well as the angle of dip of these rock outcrops varies throughout the site. Vegetation offers little in the way of diversity and is predominantly grasses and sages with a few isolated scrub oak. However, these vegetated slopes provide color contrasts with the exposed sedimentary rocks.

Water has little influence, and due to the steep slopes and apparent lack of coal seems, there has been little in the way of cultural modifications.

The Cary Gulch rating unit is a highly visible area, and any changes occuring within it would strongly effect the surrounding areas.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3 Steep rock outcrops
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2 Sages & Grasses
3	Water	5	3	0	0 None
4	Color	5	3	1	2 Rock outcrops
5	Influence	5	3	0	2 River Valley view
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2 Typical to region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 028

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 029 Wolf Creek

Film: Roll # 3 Frame # 8
4 22,23
12 16

Time of Day 6 P.M.

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: This unit is similar to unit 019 and unit 020 in geologic makeup. Consisting of light brown to white sandstones interbedded by shale and coal deposits this unit is an extension of the formation making up the Williams Fork Mountains. Characteristically, this unit has moderate to steep slopes with massive sandstone rock outcrops which appear as distinct horizontal bands across a relatively uniform scrub oak and grassland landscape. These sandstone outcrops contrast greatly in color to the surrounding landscape and are dominant visual elements. Some small interesting eroded formations exist in the form of cones or spires which also act as focal points, again due to the contrasting colors.

Vegetation within the unit consists primarily of scrub oak and grasses, with small isolated clusters of aspen situated in the wetter areas of the unit. Evergreens are also present, but on the whole are limited in extent and are primarily situated in the higher elevations of the unit.

As a series of ridges and narrow valleys, the views within the unit are confined or enclosed. Adjacent scenery has little if any influence except while on top of the ridges.

Intrusions are limited and consist of one old coal mining operation of the 50's. The site has not been reclaimed by man, although vegetation is starting to establish itself on the old tailings. Due to observer positions, the mining site has little influence upon scenic quality. The tailings, the only visible evidence of past mining activities, forms yet another ridge in a series of ridges.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3 Broken outcrops
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2 Some diversity
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Little
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Variety
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2 None

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 029

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB,MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 030 Hooker Mtn.

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 24,26,29,30

Time of Day 6 P.M.

Weather Overcast

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: Situated between the Yampa River Valley to the south, and the Elkhead mountains to the north, this unit consists of a variety of gently rolling hills. These hills are predominantly covered with mature sage brush and scrub oak and offer little variety in color and texture. A few cottonwoods can be found along riverbeds, however the diminutive size of these water features prevents the trees from having any visual impact on the surrounding area.

Adjacent mountains provide a scenic backdrop and moderately entrance the overall scenic quality, creating contrasts between the uniformity of the rolling hills and the dramatic features of the Elkhead mountains.

Aside from adjacent scenery the only variety within this relatively homogeneous unit is derived from the grassy pastures used for grazing. There are a few strip mine sites, but these have been abandonned for years and the area is beginning to rejuvenate itself.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2 Rolling Hills
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2 Sages & Scrub Oaks
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Little Influence
4	Color	5	3	1	1 No Contrasts
5	Influence	5	3	0	3 Elkhead Mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Common to region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2 Pastures enhance

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 030

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 4/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 031 Round Mountain

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 6,21

Time of Day 4 P.M.

Weather Overcast

Mountains

Landscape Character:

General Narrative: This series of mountains are oriented north-south and extend out of the Elkhead Mountains northwest of Steamboat Springs. These rugged, broken landforms drop an average of 1000 feet to the east to the Elk River Valley. Rock outcrops, some massive and angular are dominant features in this area. These outcrops determine the vegetative density as well as location. One of the more notable rock features is an area called Rim Rocks, a linear banded rock outcrop below Pilot Knob, another massive rock feature.

Vegetation consists of evergreens, aspens, and scrub oak. There is no pattern to their arrangement or location, creating diverse patterns, textures, and colors.

Colors and water features are both seasonal in the unit. Water features are few, and would only be noticed during spring runoff periods.

The area is one of complexity and diversity. No modifications exist in the unit due to the ruggedness of the landscape.

Views are panoramic to the east, but have little impact upon scenic quality dut to the intrinsic beauty of the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 18 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
031	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 4/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 032- Shield Moutain

Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 2

Time of Day 4:30 P.M.

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The Shield Mountain area situated in the northeastern segment of the planning unit is an extension of the Elkhead Mountain Range. As such, it is moderately to steeply sloping with vegetation characteristic of mountainous environments. Evergreens and aspen dominate the unit and are relatively extensive in cover along the side slopes. The Little Snake River headwaters are within the unit and add diversity to the area in the form of vegetation and water features. The stream or river as it is called, is somewhat dominant and adds another visual element to the unit.

Views are at times expansive extending into adjacent areas. These views add somewhat to the quality of the unit, but compete with the inherent features of the unit.

Overall the unit is unmodified and natural, providing for some interesting visual experiences as one moves throughout the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU - Final Rating

032 - B

= ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 033-Deep Creek

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 9,20,21

Time of Day 4:30 P.M.

Weather Overcast

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills-Basin

General Narrative: As a major drainage, this area consists of low rolling hills and a series of many creeks, all of which originate from the Round Mountain area. The major creeks within the unit consist of Deep, Chimney, Turner, Renfro, and Dry Creeks. This lowland area is dominantly covered with grasses and sages, with willows along the stream courses.

These creeks have cut through the landscape creating a series of rounded, uniform hills which tend to contain views looking across the unit. When viewing parrallel to these rounded landforms, panaramic views of the Elkhead Mountains and the Park Range Mountains, enhance the scenic quality of this landscape. These mountains border this basin on three sides creating a boundary definition and visual terminus to the area.

The major land uses included grazing and ranching, niether have negative impacts on scenic quality. Though there are no outstanding features, the area is interesting due to its natural setting and adjacent views.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
033	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 034 Elk Mountain

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 3,4,5,7

Time of Day 12:30 P.M.

Weather Partly Cloudy

Landscape Character: Isolated Mountain

General Narrative: Located to the northwest of Steamboat Springs,Elk Mountain is a dominant physical feature strongly influencing the surrounding area. It is an isolated mountain of volcanic origin and is situated among rolling hills near two river valleys, the Elk River to the east and the Yampa River to the south.

The mountain can be broken down into two distinct visual components, the upper and lower slopes. The lower slopes are relatively steep and comprised of a closed forest with random patterns created by alternating patches of aspen and conifers.

The upper slopes are much steeper with dramatic rock outcrops and rise up sharply from the lower slopes. Vegetation is predominantly fir and spruce and occurs where slopes will allow.

Most of the variations in color occur on a seasonal basis with respect to changes in vegetation. The occurance of water is minimal and has little effect on the overall rating.

Although there are other mountains of similar origin in the region, most of them are in a closer proximity to each other, and located further north within the Elkhead mountain range. The mountainous character of this rating unit is greatly enhanced by the relatively flat surroundings, and make it a distinctively unique feature and highly visible within the region.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4 Exposed Rock
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4 Variety of Spruce
3	Water	5	3	0	0 None
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal Vegetation
5	Influence	5	3	0	2 Minimal
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4 Unique to area
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
034	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MTB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 035 Moon Hill

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 1,2,8,17,19

Time of Day 1:30 P.M.

Weather Cloudy

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This unit is comprised of the foothills of the Park Range mountain ranges that are located in the Routt National Forest to the east of the Williams Fork planning unit. Topographical features are not as dramatic or as dominant as those found in the park. range. Vegetation as well, has little diversity and is made up of mostly grasslands with scrub oaks, and isolated pockets of aspen and conifers on northern slopes. Most streams and ponds are small and have a site specific influence with little overall affect on the rating unit.

Color is important only with respect to seasonal variations in vegetation. The impact of residential land uses located near Steamboat Springs has resulted in some modifications within the unit, and have somewhat depreciated the areas scenic quality.

The adjacent mountains within the national forests enhance the overall scenic quality of these smaller mountains.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3 Steep, uniform slopes
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Variety
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Little Influence
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal, vegetation
5	Influence	5	3	0	3 Routt National Forest
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1 Small development

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 035

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 036 Elk River

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 5,6,7,8,16,17,18

Time of Day 1:00

Weather Partly Cloudy

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: The Elk River flows out of the Park Range Mountains to the south and joins up with the Yampa River west of Steamboat Springs. The River valley is situated between the mountains and has a definite boundary due to adjacent landforms surrounding the area.

The valley floor itself is very flat and is dominated by grazing lands. Vegetation consists of grasslands beyond the immediate river channel which is dominated by dense stands of cottonwoods and willows in curvilinear patterns.

The river itself meanders through the valley floor and is a dominant visual element when adjacent to the roadway, but in most cases is not the dominant element. Rather, the vegetative patterns along the stream banks are the indicators of the river.

Views are panoramic in all directions and add moderately to the scenic quality. Views of the mountains are distant with the exception of Elk Mountain located to the south adjacent to the valley.

The major land uses within the valley are grazing and one small resort development which compared to the total rating unit have little impact. The community of Clark and Glen eden are situated within the valley and as well have a minor impact upon scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1 Flat
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Diverse
3	Water	5	3	0	4 Semi-dominant
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3 Panoramic views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3 Distinct corridor
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2 None

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ________ (A, B, or C)

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
036	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 037 Cottonwood Gulch

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 15,18

Time of Day 4:30

Weather Overcast

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This area is much the same as unit 035 in that the area is primarily lesser mountains or foothills. The principle difference is this area is more uniform in slope, sloping to the south. Few landform features exist that are different from the main slope.

Vegetation consists of aspens and evergreens intermixed with scrub oaks. All varieties are solid in form and texture, and all are intermixed within the other vegetative groupings.

The main water feature is contained within Cottonwood Gulch and is intermittent in nature. A few springs are found within the area, and combined with the streams in Cottonwood Gulch make up the total water element.

Views are panoramic to the south with focals of the Elk River Valley. Though the influence of adjacent areas is not strong, these areas do accentuate the mountains, higher reliefs contained in the unit.

Modifications are not present in this area and as a result the area appears natural and somewhat visually interesting.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2 Moderate slopes
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Covered
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Little
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	1 Little
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2 None

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
037	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 038-Steamboat Lake

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 11,12

Time of Day 12:30 P.M.

Weather Partly Cloudy

Landscape Character: Lake-Recreation Area

General Narrative: The Steamboat Lake area is situated in the northeastern part of this planning unit below Hahns Peak. The lake is one of the biggest water bodies in the the region, and as a result appears to be heavily used in summer months indicated by the abundance of recreational facilities present. It is semi-contained in a visual sense with low lying foothills to the north, south, and east. The Park Range mountains surround the entire area and add greatly to the scenic quality of the unit. Views of the mountains are panoramic and add to the "mountainous" setting of this lake.

Vegetation around the lake consists of Pines, aspens, and willows, sometimes dense while at other times spotty and random.

All vegetative species in combination with the water body will be seasonally spectacular.

No major intrusions exist within the unit other than the recreational facilities which do not detract from the scenic quality due to the natural materials used in construction.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1 Flat
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Somewhat Diverse
3	Water	5	3	0	5 Dominant
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	4 Co-dominant
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4 Distinctive
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2 None

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 23 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
038	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 038a - Willow Creek

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 10,13,14

Time of Day 12:30 P.M.

Weather Partly Cloudy

Landscape Character: Wetland-Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This area consists of the low lying rolling hills situated around the Steamboat Lake unit. The area is dominated by marshes or wetlands, and as a result contains a variety of vegetative species including aspens, willows, pines, and other aquatic species.

The vegetation is diverse in types as well as cover, offering a variety of spatial experiences. Colors are seasonal and at times would be very beautiful due to the diversity and patterns.

Similar to the Steamboat Lake area, the adjacent views are panoramic and add greatly to the unit's scenic quality. Due to the proximity of the mountains, a contrast in vegetation and landform accentuates the unit.

Though similar to other areas within the region, this area is distinctive primarily due to the setting and abundance of water oriented elements.

The community of Hahns Peak is the only intrusion within an otherwise natrual setting. This community is old and started in the Gold Mining era. Though it is not a large community, it has small impact upon the rating area, but does not dominate this visually interesting area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2 Rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Variety
3	Water	5	3	0	3 Seasonal
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	4 Panoramic views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2 Fairly distinctive
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1 Hahns Peak

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 18 = ________ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
038a	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 039-Yampa River/Craig

Film: Roll # 4 Frame # 24,25,26,27
5 35,36
8 4-8

Time of Day 1:00 p.m.

Weather cloudy

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: After cutting through the landscapes rolling hills to the east, the Yampa River is contained within a broad valley floor. As a result of the flat valley floor, the river is very curvilinear and is a dominant landscape element. A dense stand of cottonwoods follow the stream course where the land has yet to be cleared for grazing purposes. There are no outstanding dominant focal points within the unit (with the exception of the river) and as a result the area is common and lacks great visual interest. It has not been modified greatly so the landscape appears fairly natural. Just beyond the unit to the south the Hayden substation demands attention due to its size. Though not within the unit it does detract somewhat from the naturalness and scenic quality. Hayden and the Route 40 are situated on the southern boundary of the unit, and affect the scenic quality in a minor way.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-flat
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4-diverse
3	Water	5	3	0	4-dominant
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	1-little
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3-major water feature
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	0-power plant

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
039	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/16/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 040 Breeze Basin

Film: Roll # Frame #

Unable to photograph

Time of Day 1:30

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling hills

General Narrative: The Breeze Basin unit is a smooth, undulating series of lowland rolling hills. Situated between Craig and Hayden south of the Yampa River, it resembles unit 058 in landscape character.

Vegetation consists primarily of grasses and sages with scrub oak as the dominant overstory which occurs in limited areas of the unit.

The major features within the unit which differentiate this area from unit 058, is this area contains two small isolated water bodies and contains one small section of a transmission corridor. This intrusion has little impact upon scenic quality and was not noted as a significant modification.

The two small water features are dominant on a site specific basis and add somewhat, though not greatly, to the scenic quality of the area.

Overall, the unit is not outstanding, and is a common lowland rolling hills landscape characteristic of the western region of the Williams Fork P.U.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2 Rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1 Little diversity
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Small Lakes
4	Color	5	3	1	1 Uniform
5	Influence	5	3	0	2 Some minor views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1 Common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1 Transmission Line

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
040	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 041-Deep Rock Gulch

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 12,13,15

Time of Day 4 P.M.

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: The deep rock gulch rating unit covers a relatively large area of ridges and valleys to the south of the Williams Fork River. The hillsides vary, with south facing slopes being steeper with occasional shale and sandstone outcrops, and north facing slopes being more gentle and covered with sage brush and scrub oaks.

A complex drainage pattern is topographically expressed in the highly dissected nature of this unit. Although there is a large number of streams and small lakes within these narrow valleys, they are not a dominant element in the landscape.

Vegetation is predominately sagebrush and scrub oak. Sheltered north slopes however, create a niche for small stands of aspen, fir and spruces. A few wetland species can be found alongside streams. Seasonal contrasts in trees along with the presence of rock outcrops provides some contrasts in color and texture.

The uplifted beds of shales and sandstones, are found in association with natural resources which have and are still being extracted, through out this area. However, the number and size of these mines and oil drills is on such a small scale that cultural modifications are minimal.

Access into this area is limited to unimproved dirt roads which lead to mines, oil drills or springs.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3 Rock outcrops steep
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Variety of species
3	Water	5	3	0	1 Minimal
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Rock outcrops & trees
5	Influence	5	3	0	1 Minimal
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2 Common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1 Mines & Oil drills

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ (A, B, or C)

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
041	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 042-Williams Fork River Valley

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 11,12,13,14,15

~~Frame #~~ 12 4,6

Time of Day 3:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: The Williams Fork River Valley, located in the southwestern part of the planning unit, is a moderately open "U" shaped valley. The valley is bordered to the north by the Williams Fork Mountains which greatly add to the scenic quality of the valley, as well as accentuate and define the valley floor due to dramatic vertical relief of the slopes which rise abruptly from the river valley. To the south the landscape rises up to the Flat Top Range but is much less dramatic, although these foothills equally define the river valley.

Vegetation is predominantly cottonwoods and willows immediately adjacent to the river corridor. The fertility of the valley floor is evident in the abundance of grazing land that is intermixed with the flood plain forest.

With a meandering pattern, the Williams Fork River is a dominant element. Highlights in color are brought out in the reflections of the water and vegetation.

With no modifications, the valley is natural and beautiful due to adjacent landforms, and the elements which are contained within the valley itself.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	4
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 21 = ____

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
042	A

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 4/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 043-Upper Williams Fork River

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 9
12 1,2,3

Time of Day 12:30 P.M.

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Mountainous/River Valley

General Narrative: This unit consists of the Drainage of the Upper Williams Fork River located between Dunkley and Beaver Flattops.

The hillsides are moderately sloping and appear as a series of Foothills to the higher mountains south of the study area. Rounded in form, they are covered with sages and grasses with small to moderate solid groves of aspens and small stands of evergreens.

Sloping down to the Williams Fork River, the drainage is basically 'U' shaped. The River has cut through this area and bisects the unit.

The Valley floor is somewhat narrow and supports heavy solid stands of cottonwoods and willows which are primarily located adjacent to the stream course. Grasslands used for grazing occupy the remainder of the Valley floor. The River and valley floor are donimant elements in the unit and are accentuated by the sloping rolling hills to the east and west.

Views are panoramic in some sections of the unit, with views of the Flattops which rise dramatically above the area.

There are no intrusions in this unit, and as such the unit remains unmodified with the exception of small ranches which do not effect the scenic quality of this natrual area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3 Sloping, rounded
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3 Aspens, oak, cottonwood
3	Water	5	3	0	2 Seasonal
4	Color	5	3	1	3 Seasonal, limited
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 043 Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 4/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 044 Horse Mountain

Film: Roll # Frame #
See unit 043

Time of Day 12:45

Weather Sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This area is very similar to unit 043 which lies directly east of this unit.

The primary difference is that this unit has greater verticle reliefs because it is a more broken and disected area. The area is made up of a series of sharp ridges and narrow valleys, rather than one 'U' shaped drainage. The reason for this is a different geologic make up between units.
Rock outcrops are more numerous in this landscape and add to the quality of the site.

Please refer to Unit 043 for a further description of this unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 18 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
044	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 045-Hamilton

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 16,17
28,29,30

Time of Day 1:00 p.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley/Canyon

General Narrative: Before joining the Yampa River, the Williams Fork River has created a canyon by cutting through the Williams Fork Mountains north and east of the community of Hamilton.

The sidewalls to this canyon are very similar to Unit 019 in their makeup, and consist of large exposed bands of shales.and sandstones. These fock formations are very interesting due to their textures and color, as well as their dominance as one moves through the area. The sideslopes drop an average of 400 to 600 feet creating a definite visual boundary to this area.

Vegetation is aparse and consists of grasses and sages, with some pinyon juniper where slopes allow. The river itself is a dominant visual element in the unit and through its somewhat meandering fashion creates a variety of spatial experiences. Cottonwoods and willows occupy the valley floor east of Hamilton, but are limited in the canyon north of this community.

Views are totally contained, so outside influences have no impact upon this unit.

There are several intrusions within the unit which include railroad tracks, gravel pits, and coal loading operations. These all detract from the scenic quality substantially.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-steep rugged
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3-little,junipers,cottonwoods
3	Water	5	3	0	4-dominant
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	0-none
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-distinctive area
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-2- Route 34

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C: 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
045	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 046-Morapos Creek

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 18,19

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: The Morapos Creek rating unit is located north of the White River National Forest in the southwest corner of the Williams Fork planning unit. It is an area composed of a series of uplifted sandstone and shale beds which vary in the degree of uplifting and the amount of exposed rock. The ridges created run parallel as a northwest/southeast axis. The steeper slopes and exposed rock faces occur on the southwest facing slopes, while the northeast facing slopes have a constant grade and a greater amount of vegetation.

Vegetation is fairly homogeneous, consisting of mostly sagebrush and grasses where slopes allow. Cottonwoods and junipers can also be found scattered about in sheltered areas or along stream banks. Color becomes a dominant factor on south facing slopes where exposed layers of light colored bedrock contrasts with the surrounding vegetation. Due to the types of plant material found in this site, seasonal changes in color are minimal. Water, although present in a number of streams, springs and a few small ponds are subject to severe seasonal fluctuations and only have a site specific influence during periods of peak flows.

Much of this region is characterized by these uplifted sedimentary beds, which results in an area such as Morapos Creek being distinctive but somewhat common. There is a general absence of mines or drills and only minimal grazing occurs.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-rock outcrops
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-1 or 2 species
3	Water	5	3	0	1-minimal
4	Color	5	3	1	3-contrast in rock & veg
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-minimal influence
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 046

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 047-Stinking Springs

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 20,21,22,24,26

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

~~Frame #~~ 12 7

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills/Basin

General Narrative: This basin is an expansive area situated south of Iles Mountain and east of Thornburgh Mountain. It is well defined due to these mountains and other unnamed mountains that border this basin of rolling hills in all directions.

As previously mentioned, this area is a series of rolling hills broken by many small streams, none of which are dominant elements in the landscape.

The area is dominantly covered with sages and grasses, appearing very uniform in texture and cover. Willows and other water oriented species are located along the stream courses, but are minimal compared to the solid cover of the grasslands.

Views are panoramic and add to the units scenic quality. Thornburgh Mountain and Iles Mountain rise dramatically out of this landscape and accentuate the little relief of the area.

Intrusions consist of transmission lines which cross the unit. This modification has minimal impact upon the area due to the distances at which they are seen, and the extent of this area.

Overall, the unit lacks great visual quality due to the lack of contrasting features. It is homogeneous and is relatively uninteresting.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling hills
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-no variety
3	Water	5	3	0	1-intermittent
4	Color	5	3	1	1-muted-solid
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
047	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 048-Thornburgh Mtns.

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 21,24

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The Thornburgh Mountain rating unit, located in the southwestern corner of Williams Fork, is a narrow chain of mountains which generally run north/south. They are characteristically steep-sided with dramatic landform patterns. Topographic variations are expressed in the differences between the east and west facing slopes. The eastern slopes rise sharply at a more or less constant rate and lack rock outcrops. The western slopes are more dissected and eroded exposing different colored layers of sandstones and shales.

Vegetation is predominantly sages and grasses. Juniper can be found scattered at steeper grades on west-facing slopes, but play a more dominant role on the eastern side where junipers are associated with light colored rock outcrops and decomposed rock.

This rating unit is somewhat distinctive and strongly influences adjacent units to the east, but due to their proximity to the mountains in the White River National Forest they are relatively common to the region. Lack of vehicular access into this unit, as well as an apparent absence of coal seams has left the area free of cultural modifications.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-steep slopes & outcrops
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-minimal effect
3	Water	5	3	0	1-minimal effect
4	Color	5	3	1	3-moderate
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-minimal
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-common to region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
048	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 049-Milk Creek

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 25,27
12 8

Time of Day 4:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Lesser Mountains

General Narrative: This unit is the same as unit (049a). The major difference is this are lacks the modifications of the coal mines.

Please refer to unit (049a) for a further description of this area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
049	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 049a-Axial

Film: Roll # 5 Frame # 25,27
12 9

Time of Day 4:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Lesser Mountains

General Narrative: This unit is situated in the southwestern corner of the planning unit and consists of uniform mountainous slopes which fall toward Axial Basin. These slopes have been cut by a series of creeks, with Good Springs Creek being the largest, all of which drain toward the basin.

The side slopes of these drainages are also relatively uniform, although they are more dramatic due to a greater degree of slope and relief.

Vegetation consists of grasses and sages primarily, but cottonwoods and willows are located within the wetter valley floors in isolated patterns.

Route 13 travels up Good Spring Creek and due to the narrow valley in which it traversed, outside influences are limited and have no impact upon scenic quality.

Intrusions within the unit are extensive and consist of huge coal mine operations, transmission lines, and power substations. The coal mines have a great impact upon the landscape. These mines are atop the uniform slopes and cannot be seen from the major travel route, and these have no impact upon scenic quality for those who travel on this route. The visible impacts include the transmission lines and substations, which do have an impact upon scenic quality, but are generally localized in nature and do not greatly affect the scenic quality of this area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	-3

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 7 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
049a	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/17/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 050-Yampa/Round Bottom

Film: Roll # 12

Time of Day 3:30 p.

Frame # 10,11,12

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: This section of the Yampa River is located along the Williams Fork planning units western boundary south of Craig.

The river itself has cut through this landscape and created a canyon environment, with distinct sidewalls of exposed shales and sandstones. These sidewalls are often vertical, and are relatively smooth in texture due to their geologic makeup.

The river has a very meandering course, with switchbacks of 180°. The river is the dominant element in this landscape.

Little vegetation exists other than sages or grasses. There are no cottonwoods which are characteristic of wetter sites. This is due to the lack of available open flat space caused by the immediate proximity of the near vertical sandstone/shale sidewalls.

Views are contained within the unit, so outside influences have little impact upon the area.

The area lacks contrasting elements, but is still beautiful because of its simplicity and distinctiveness. There are no intrusions in the unit, making for a natural environment with a variety of spatial experiences for those who float or fish this section of the Yampa.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-sidewalls, vertical
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	5
4	Color	5	3	1	3-whites, reflectivity
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
050	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 051-Lower Elkhead

Film: Roll # 2 Frame# 16,18,21,22,23,24, 25,27

~~Frame#~~ 6 2,3,4,7

Time of Day 2:45 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This rating unit is comprised of that portion of the Elkhead Mountain range which is located within Williams Fork planning unit. These mountains are lower in elevation and less dramatic than the bulk of the Elkhead Range. The uniform topography is similar to the surrounding foothills, with the greatest distinction being in the appearance of open forested areas of aspen and spruce. This vegetation occurs on distinct bands which are related to changes in elevation. In places where slope orientation becomes a factor, aspen and conifers are intermixed in a random pattern. Vegetation provides contrasts in texture between open grassy areas and forested areas, as well as seasonal color variations.

Throughout the site small ponds and streams can be found which provide some scenic interest but are not a dominant element within this landscape. Uniform topography and a close proximity to the more dramatic Elkhead Mountains in the Routt National Forest are reasons why this rating unit is considered distinctive but similar to other within the region. However the scenic quality of the larger Elkhead Mountains does enhance this unit's overall visual quality.

Vehicular access over most of the site is limited to jeep trails and modifications within the area are minimal. Within this unit lies Slater Park which is a small parkland area of grass and sagelands intermixed between groves of aspens. Though it is somewhat different in character, it is still within the mountainous terrain.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-steep slopes
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4-variety & quantity
3	Water	5	3	0	2-ponds & streams
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-minimal
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 18 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
051	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 052-Columbus Mountain

Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 1,6,7,9,13,17,20,26

~~Frame~~ # 6 1,11

Time of Day 12:00 noon

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Isolated Mountains

General Narrative: These mountains, located to the north of the Elkhead range in the northeastern corner of the Williams Fork planning unit, are examples of isolated mountains of volcanic origin, which have been severely weathered, exposing the underlying types of volcanic rock. These mountains vary in size with a vertical change in elevation ranging from approximately 2300' down to only 800'. Generally they are found in more or less linear clusters with a setting of gently rolling hills. They play a major role within the surrounding area, enhancing the scenic quality of the adjacent rolling hills.

The lower slopes are steep and predominently aspen covered with firs and spruces coming in at the higher elevations. Perceivable patterns in vegetation types is mostly a result of aspect, with larger concentrations of spruces being on the north-facing slopes. With the absence of major rock outcrops or water features, vegetation provides the only source of variations in color which is seasonal.

Unlike the Elkhead Mountain, these mountains have a much closer visual association to the Elkhead range, which prevents them from being a unique or scarce feature. Modifications to this areaare minimal with grazing being limited to the more gentle slopes of the surrounding area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-steep slopes
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4-quantity & variety
3	Water	5	3	0	0-minimal
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-Elkhead range
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3-somewhat scarce
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 052

Final Rating A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 053-Badland

Film: Roll # 6

Frame # 15,16

Landscape Character: Badlands

Date 5/18/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 3:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

General Narrative: This area is a very small unit, but due to the distinctiveness of the landform and the contrast to other landforms it could not be overlooked.

The unit represents a "badland" type landscape consisting of highly disected eroded hills of white to light gray sandstone. The area is very diverse in its landform and is very interesting due to the contrast between their compositon and color to other adjacent landscapes.

Vegetation consists of very sparse pinyon juniper associations which tend to be situated atop and below these sandstone exposures. Primarily, little vegetation exists due to steepness and the ruggedness of the slopes.

Water, outside influences, and modifications are all limited in extent and have little impact upon the scenic quality of the area.

The principal interest of the unit is the contrast and diversity this area contains with respect to other landscapes within this region.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-highly disected
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3-intensity of contrast
5	Influence	5	3	0	1-little
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
053	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 054-Serviceberry Mtn.

Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 1,7,8,9,11,13,14,15, 19,20,28

~~Frame #~~ 6 5,6,7,12,13,14

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The Serviceberry Mountain area is very similar to Unit 051, in that this vast unit makes up the foothills of the Elkhead Mountains to the south. As a series of rolling hills the slopes are moderate and contain few if any outstanding features. These slopes are round in form and relatively smooth in texture.

Vegetation is varied within the unit, but is composed of grasses and sages which are the dominant vegetative type. The unit is heavily used for grazing purposes common to this region. As one gains elevation scrub oak and aspen appear in solid to spotty groupings. These types add diversity in form, color, and texture to the area.

Many streams drain through the unit, and as is the case of most streams in the region would be dominant on a site specific and seasonal basis.

Views are generally panoramic to the higher mountains of Unit 051 and 052. These views influence the quality of the site. These emphasize the contrast between this area and adjacent units, as well as the influence that elevation plays in the vegetative and landform makeup of the landscape. The area is not outstanding in visual quality but is still interesting and influenced greatly by adjacent landscapes.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-some diversity
3	Water	5	3	0	1-many streams
4	Color	5	3	1	2-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-panoramic views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
054	B

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 055-N. Willow Creek

Film: Roll # 6

Frame # 8,9,10,12

Time of Day 12:00 noon

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Broad Valley

General Narrative: Situated in the northwestern corner of this planning unit, the Willow Creek Valley is basically "U" shaped in nature with some rolling hills beyond the immediate drainage.

These lesser hills have been broken and disected in small areas creating a contrast to the majority of rounded smooth forms typical of the area.

These eroded areas represent badlands on a very small scale and add to the diversity of this uniform area.

Vegetation consists of willows along the stream course, and grasses and sages beyond the creek's influence. Vegetative cover is uniform throughout the area and lacks any distinctive quality.

Colors are uniform with the exception of the willows, which add some variety, but due to the limited quantity of the species does little to increase the scenic quality.

Adjacent views are panoramic and add somewhat to the visual quality, but the views are generally distant and have less of an impact than if the area was in close proximity to adjacent outstanding landforms.

The major land use is grazing, common to the region. No intrusions exist in this uniform and relatively uninteresting landscape.

The major water feature is Willow Creek. This creek is not dominant and dries up in the hotter months.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-small "badlands"
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0-very seasonal
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
055	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 056-Little Snake River

Film: Roll # 2 Frame # 3,4,10-13,29

Time of Day 12:30 p.

Frame # 8 1,2,3

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: The Little Snake River traverses east-west along the Colorado Wyoming border in the northern section of this planning unit.

The river valley is well contained between small, moderately sloping sidewalls. The valley floor varies in width throughout the unit and is dominated by the river itself.

Vegetation consists of cottonwoods and willows, sometimes dense with variety in size and cover. Grasslands used for grazing occupy the upper valley floor and constitute the major land use within this unit.

Colors are seasonal, but offer rich variety to the dominant grassland and sage land areas which are adjacent to the river corridor.

There are no intrusions in the area and consequently the area appears natural and is somewhat distinctive due to the influence and scarcity of the river in this region.

An interesting note in this area will possibly be dammed for the Savory water project in the future which will create a reservoir used to irrigate the arid landscape beyond the valley.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-little relief
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4-some variety
3	Water	5	3	0	5-dominant
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	0-
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4-distinctive within region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 056

Final Rating A

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 057-Little Buck

Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 18,19,23

~~Frame #~~

Landscape Character: Foothills to Mountains

Date 5/18/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

General Narrative: Situated below the Elkhead Mountains, this area consists of the lesser foothills making up the range.

The landform element is fairly diverse with steep to moderate slopes broken by many intermittent stream courses.

This area contrasts to the higher mountains primarily due to the lack of, and different, vegetative associations. This area is dominated with grasses and sages on all aspects, while isolated patchy groupings of pinyon juniper associations are restricted to drier southern aspects.

Colors are uniform throughout the unit with the exception of the dark greens of the pinyon juniper communities. Views are panoramic in some directions and add favorably to the scenic quality of the unit.

The more notable mountains making up the unit are Little Buck, Pinnacle, and Cedar Hill.

Modifications are non existent within the area and as a result the area appears natural and somewhat interesting primarily due to the changing landform.

Grazing represent the major use in the unit and has no impact upon scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-diverse sloping
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-little diversity
3	Water	5	3	0	1-streams, many seasonal
4	Color	5	3	1	1-uniform
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU ↓ 057

Final Rating ↓ B

↑ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 058-Big Gulch

Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 17,20,21,22 32,34,35

~~Frame #~~ 7 8

Time of Day 3:00 p.m.

Weather partly cloudy, windy

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The rating unit is located just north of U.S. 40 and Craig, extending from Elkhead Creek on the east to the limits of the planning unit on the north and west.

The rating unit is a vast expanse of sage and grass covered low rolling hills. It is a monotonous landscape. The low rolling hills have gentle slopes which dip into small gullies and intermittent rock bottoms. Slopes are generally moderate. Vegetative cover has little variety. Sage and grasslands provide a uniform color and texture. Dry land wheat farming is fairly extensive throughout the rating unit, providing a minimal amount of patterning and seasonal color contrasts between the predominant sage and grasslands and follow green-growing or harvested wheat fields. Water is present only on a seasonal basis in earth tanks and small intermittently flowing creeks.

Colors are muted tones of grays, tans, light browns and sage green.

Adjacent scenery has little influence except in the very eastern portion of the rating unit where a distant view of the Elkhead Mountains can be obtained.

The type of landscape is very common throughout northwestern Colorado. Though it is monotonous, depending on the season, the patterns and contrasts in color and texture provided by the influence of lush, green-growing wheat fields is pleasing to the eye.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-repetitious, rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-sage/grass/wheat
3	Water	5	3	0	0-intermittent creeks
4	Color	5	3	1	1-muted grays, tans, light greens
5	Influence	5	3	0	0-minor
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common in region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-extensive; lands variety

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
058	C

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 8 = ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 059-Fortification Creek

Film: Roll # 6

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Frame # 24,31

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: This rating unit located north of Craig, is comprised of the major portion of Fortification Creek and its floodplain. The creek runs north/south and characteristically alternates from a wide shallow channel with broad meanders, to areas where the channel is deep and narrow with steeply cut banks. The floodplain, however is not affected by the various types of channels and remains roughly the same width with mostly sage and grasses as the major species. Isolated clusters of cottonwoods and shrub willows occur with increasing regularity towards the mouth of the creek where it joins the Yampa River.

Water and fertile floodplain soils provide good grazing which is the area's major land use. The lower portion of this unit near Craig has considerable residential development, but it is widespread enough not to detract from the overall visual quality of the valley.

Located at the confluence of Beaver Creek and Fortification Creek, is the Ralph White Lake, a reservoir which is small and limited to a few wetland shrub species. This lake's size and lack of vegetation prevent it from greatly enhancing overall scenic quality.

Fortification Creek is subject to extreme seasonal variations, which along with its moderate amount of texture, color and vegetation prevent this rating unit from having a high scenic value.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-floodplain
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-limited
3	Water	5	3	0	3-reservoir & stream
4	Color	5	3	1	2-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-minimal
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-typical
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
059	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 060-Cedar Mountain

Film: Roll # 6

Frame # 33,35,36,37

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Isolated Mountain

General Narrative: Cedar Mountain is situated among gently rolling grassland hills to the northwest of the town of Craig. It is an isolated mountain of volcanic origin which has severely weathered leaving steep slopes which rise sharply to a relatively broad, flat summit. Although some exposed rock is visible, its impact on the mountains overall appearance is minimal.

Vegetation is predominantly similar to the sagebrush and grasslands of the adjacent rolling hills, with the exception of the more exposed south-facing slopes where junipers have established themselves. The twisted and gnarled trunks of these trees provide textures and colors that the grasslands and sagebrush association lack.

The dramatic landform of this feature is a dominant visual element within its adjacent homogeneous surroundings. Although only 7500' in elevation, the sharp vertical side slopes provide a contrast with the adjacent scenery.

Other than its dramatic landform, Cedar Mountain has little scenic value. Color and water are of minimal importance. However, its geologic nature and its dominance in the landscape make it a relatively unique feature. This area is relatively free of modifications with the exception of a large radio tower located on the summit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-steep slopes
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-few species
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	2-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-minimal
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3-unique to area
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1-radio tower

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
060	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 061-Elkhead Reservoir

Film: Roll # 6

Frame # 25-30

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valley, Reservoir

General Narrative: Lying north of Route 40 in between Hayden and Craig, this unit is made up of a series of parallel ridges and valleys. Rounded in form, there are no dramatic sideslopes within the unit. A series of gulches drain the unit toward Elkhead Creek which lies at the bottom of these drainages.

Meandering in nature, the Elkhead contains a variety of vegetative species including cottonwoods and willows and other aquatic species, all of which are scattered throughout the river corridor.

The creek in the southern segment of the unit has been dammed to create the Elkhead Reservoir which is nearly two miles long and is quite narrow. This reservoir is used by residents around the region and is visually part of the entire unit, rather than an isolated rating area.

Vegetation on the rounded slopes and lands adjacent to the reservoir consists of grasses and sages, characteristic of the whole immediate region around Craig and Hayden.

Colors are generally muted on the upland areas, while seasonal golds, greens, and blues of reservoir are located in the main valley floor.

Though no major intrusions exist, the reservoir has changed the natural character of the river valley. Because the reservoir is relatively new, only certain grasses and some cattails have been able to establish themselves. In future years when the new ecosystem is well established cottonwoods and willows will be able to

(OVER)

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-scattered
3	Water	5	3	0	4-dominant-reservoir
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	1-little
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-distinctive somewhat
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
061	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 062-Sand Spring

Film: Roll # 7

Frame # 1

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Basin

General Narrative: The Sand Spring unit, located along Highway 40 between Craig and Lay, consists of relatively flat to undulating terrain. Characteristically, this site is very similar to the surrounding rolling hills which make up a large part of the western portion of Williams Fork.

The distinction between these basins and the adjacent area lies in the decrease in slope, creating a more open and expansive appearance. Vegetation, which is mostly sages and grasses, as well as other components such as color, texture, water provide minimal visual relief. In homogeneous landscapes such as this, the sky becomes an important visual element providing the only form of variation or contrast.

Cultural modifications have minimal effect with grazing being the major land use.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-flat
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-minimal
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	1-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	0-none
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 6 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
062	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 063-Lay Creek

Film: Roll # 7

Frame # 2,3,4,9

Landscape Character:

Date 5/19/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

River Valley

General Narrative: Lay Creek is situated northwest of the community of Lay, and is made up of a narrow valley containing Lay Creek, a small intermittent creek which flows only during heavy spring runoff periods.

The valley floor is very flat and contains many of the same landscape elements found within this region.

It was broken out of Unit 058 because it is one of the major drainages and though it contains similar elements, it is bigger in scale than all the drainages within the rolling hills landscape to the north.

Vegetation consists of the typical sages and grasses, with some minor stands of willows and very few cottonwoods (6-7) which indicate the lack of water within the valley bottom.

The creek itself is highly dissected and has near vertical sidewalls 5-10 feet in height.

Views are totally contained within the unit. The adjacent rock outcrops of Unit 064 provide the only break to the monotonous views which add to the unit's scenic quality.

The major land use within the valley is grazing, typical of the whole surrounding region. No intrusions exist in this relatively common and uninteresting landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-cliffs, adj. scenery
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
063	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 064-Sugarloaf Peak

Film: Roll # 7

Frame # 5,6,7,8

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

Date 5/19/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 11:00 a.

Weather sunny, warm

General Narrative: This area is situated in the western corner of the Williams Fork Planning Unit. It consists of moderate to steep ridges and narrow valleys, with rock sandstone outcrops primarily on eastern exposures. This area contrasts to the uniform gently rolling hills to the east and provides a pleasant relief from the monotonous visual experiences of the lesser rolling hills.

These sandstone formations are nearly vertical and are highly dissected and broken, creating a great contrast in form, color and texture to adjacent areas.

Vegetation also differs from surrounding landscapes in that this area contains patchy stands of pinyon juniper on the southern, dryer aspects.

Water is limited in extent and has no influence upon the scenic quality of the area.

Views are panoramic somewhat to the east and accentuate the landscapes higher relief.

This area is somewhat distinctive in the immediate region due to the contrasting elements which make up the unit.

Modifications do not exist, providing for a natural environment.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-pinyon juniper
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rat
064	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork/Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 065 - Mud Spring

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 10,11

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Gently Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The Mud Spring Rating Unit consists of very gently rolling hills and is situated to the east of the Little Snake River along the border between the Williams Fork and Nipple Rim Planning Units. The surrounding region is predominately sage and grass covered rolling hills with little variation in its visual components. As a result of this, subtle changes in any physical features become very obvious and affect the delineation of different units, as is the case with Mud Spring. All of the elements which comprise its scenic quality are similar to adjacent areas except for one. landform. Slopes are gentler and not as dramatic, resulting in undulating hills and broader more expansive valleys between them.

Most of the area has limited vehicular access and is devoid of cultural modifications with extensive areas being used for grazing.

As in other areas of such a homogeneous nature, having little or no vertical relief, the horizon and sky play an important role in providing the only source of variations or contrasts within the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-gently rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-minimal
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	1-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-moderate
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-typical
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or L

SQRU	Final F
065	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FOR

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim /Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 066-Godiva Rim

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 11
14 7,8

Time of Day 4:15 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Ridge

General Narrative: Godiva Rim rises out of the rolling hills environment west of Craig an average of 800 feet. This ridge is a very linear ridge which is oriented in a northeast to southwest orientation. This ridge is very distinctive due to the contrast it has from other adjacent landforms.

A variety of colors and shadows are present due to its diverse landform and geologic makeup. The ridge drops very abruptly and is often vertical. Due to these relief, vegetation is limited. Some juniper and pinyons are scattered and isolated throughout the ridge primarily on the lower less dramatic slopes.

Water features are non-existent in this landscape, though water and wind have carved this landscape to create the diversity of landforms.

Modifications are non existent. Within the unit and as a result the area appears untouched. The eroded, disected character of this ridge in combination with the drastic contrast that results from the difference of adjacent land-scapes makes this area a distinctive landform within the immediate area.

This landform breaks up the monotonous eastern landscape and acts as a focal point for those who travel throughout the eastern rolling hills.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or L

SQRU Final R

066 B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FOR

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Transmission Line #1

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	0	7

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	1	L	M	M	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 1 Frame # 19

Time of day 9:30 Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This wooden Pole Transmission Line is not a dominant feature in the area when compared to the total rating unit. At times it could become a dominant element due to the main roadways in which it is adjacent to some minor planting could reduce its impact somewhat.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Steamboat II Residential Development

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	2

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	2	H	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 4

Time of day ______ Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The Steamboat II Residential Development is an extension of the Steamboat Springs Development. Typical of a subdivision, the land disturbance is fairly extensive. Little could be done to mitigate these impacts other than vegetative and landform screening to reduce the visual impact from Route 40.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Sun Coal Operations

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	4

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	3	H	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 5 Frame # 13,14 1,2

Time of day 3:00PM Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF, LAB

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The Sun Coal mining operations are quite extensive within this unit, and dominate the visual experiences. With Tipples, Railroad Track, substations, and buildings, this operation dominates. Little could be done to reduce the impacts other than extensive landform and vegetative manipulations next to Route 40. This however would screen the one very positive visual experience of the Yampa River and vegetative patterns along its bank.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Hayden Power Plant & Transmission Lines #4

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	1

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	4	H	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 15,16,17

Time of day 5 Weather 4

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The Hayden Power plant and the Transmission Lines extending in every direction out from this plant are dominant features in the unit. Little could be done to reduce the visual impacts. Rehabilitation would be unfeasible. The plant is massive and the Transmission Lines are a maze of towers of different types. Little could be done to reduce the impacts primarily due to the low profile of the vegetative type characteristic of this area. Landform (over)

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Coal Mine #5

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	0

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
1	0	0	5	L	M	M	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 22

Time of day ________ Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This coal mine operation is not so extensive as other operations, and due to its location and visual access, does not have a major impact upon scenic quality. To reduce the impact of present exploration before they are required to rehabilitate the area, landform screening immediately adjacent to the Roadway would help reduce its impact.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Energy Fuels Coal Operations

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	8

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
1,3	0	0	6	H	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 27-31

Time of day ______ Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The Energy Fuels Mining Operation is an extensive strip mine that totally dominates the landscape. Many structures, equipment, and vehicles are typical to the operation. Present mining activities have severely altered the landscape and are visual focal points. Though the area is extremely impacted, reclamation of the land is being done progressively as the coal is being extracted and the mine advances into adjacent areas. Vegetative (over)

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification PM Edna Mines

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	7

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	7	H	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 35

Time of day ______ Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF

Type

(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success

(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This building and extensions of this facility in combination with the adjoining railroad tracks is a dominant element in the canyon, due to its size and color. It can not be overlooked when traveling on Route 131. One measure to reduce its impact would be to paint the structures more of an earth tone. Though this would help somewhat, this complex would still be a dominant feature in the unit.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Power Substation

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	1	7

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	8	L	M	H	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 3 Frame # 36

Time of day Weather

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This substation is situated below the western sidewall to this canyon. This could be modified to reduce its impact through the planting of vegetation to screen it from the Route 131, the major travel route. Though it is not dominant by itself, in combination with the other intrusions in the area it tends to be just one more of many visual intrusive features.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Gravel Pits-Maintainance Building

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	5

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
1,3	0	0	9	M	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 5 Frame # 5,6

Time of day Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The gravel extractions and maintenance buildings have a site specific dominance due to the landscape character type. These are somewhat substantial and have severely altered the landscape. Little could, or will be done most likely to reduce the impacts. Directly adjacent to the roadway, they are focal points which cannot be overlooked.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Craig Power Plant & Mining Operation, With Transmission Line Network

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	2	5

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
1,3	0	1	0	H	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 5 Frame #31-34,37

Time of day Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF,LAB

Type

(4) 1 - land and/or water

2 - vegetation

3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.

M - The contrast begins to dominate.

H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

(7) M - modification

E - elimination

Potential for Success

(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.

M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.

L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The Craig Power Plant, adjacent mining operations and extending transmission corridors totally dominate this segment of this unit. Many structures, equipment, and vehicles are typical to the operation. Present mining activities have severely altered the landscape and are visual focal points. Though the area is extremely impacted, reclamation of the land is being done progressively as the coal is being extracted and the mine advances into (over)

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Transmission Line & Substation

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	4	9a

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	1	1	M	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 5 Frame #27

Time of day Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF,LAB

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This transimission line and substation located at the mouth of Good Spring Creek is somewhat dominant due to their location across the main frontal slopes of the unit. Little could be done to reduce the impacts because of the low visual absorption capability of this landscape.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Coal Mine

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	4	9a

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
1,3	0	1	2	L	M	H	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 12 Frame # 9

Time of day Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF.LAB

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This coal mine situated above Axial cannot be seen from the major travel routes within the area. Although on a site basis it has a major impact, as seen from the travel routes the only visual evidence of activities are the transmission facilities which feed the operation.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Gravel Pits, Transmission Lines, Railroad Tracks

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	4	5

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
1,3	0	1	3	H	E	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 5 Frame # 29,30

Time of day Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF,LAB

Type

(4) 1 - land and/or water

2 - vegetation

3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.

M - The contrast begins to dominate.

H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

(7) M - modification

E - elimination

Potential for Success

(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.

M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.

L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). This section of the Williams Fork River is heavily impacted from several modifications. These modifications are dominant elements which cannot be overlooked. The rehabilitation potential is limited within the unit. The only potential for success is elimination of these land uses. As indicated the probability for this action is extremely low.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Radio Towers

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	6	0

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	1	4	L	M	H	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll 0 6 Frame 037

Time of day Weather Sunny

Evaluator MF,LAB

Type

(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score

(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential

(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success

(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The radio towers atop Cedar Peak are not dominant elements, nor do they have substantial impacts. Little could be done to reduce these minor impacts due to the height of these structures.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Automobile Junk Yard

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	3	9

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	1	5	H	E	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorly reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

FILM: Roll # 8 Frame # 5

Time of day______ Weather sunny

Evaluator MF, LAB

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4).

This automobile junkyard located along the Yampa River is a dominant element in the unit on a site specific basis. Due to its extensiveness, little could be done to reduce its impact. Vegetative planting would help somewhat, but it is likely that little will be done. The best measure to reduce its impact is elimination.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

TABLE 3

USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY
(Williams Fork Planning Unit)

KEY OBSERVATION POINT	LOCATION	VOLUME
U.S. Hwy 40	--	High
State Route 131	--	High
State Route 13(789)	--	High
Steamboat Ski Area	--	High
Elk River Road	Elk River to Steamboat Lake Recreation Area	High
Little Snake River Road	--	High
Cedar Mountain Gulch	Craig to Cedar Mountain	High
Williams Fork River Road	Route 13 from Hamilton up Williams Fork River	Moderate
Hayden Gulch Road	Hayden-Williams Fork River	Moderate
Dunckley Pass	Williams Fork River to Devils Grave Mesa	Moderate
Devils Grave Mesa	Phippsburg to Yampa	Moderate
County Road 27	Hayden-Oak Creek	Moderate
Morrison Creek	Morrison Creek	Moderate
Yellow Jacket Pass	Route 131 to Yellow Jacket Pass to 131	Moderate
Bear River Road	Route 131 up Bear River	Moderate
Big Gulch Road	North Cedar Mountain to Bord Gulch	Moderate
McInturf Road	Route 13(789) to McInturf Mesa to Slater Creek	Moderate
Cole Gulch Road	Ralph White Lake to Long Gulch	Moderate
Elkhead Creek Road	U.S. 40 to Bull Hill up Elkhead Creek	Moderate
Morgan Creek Road	U.S. 40 to California Park through Slater Park	Moderate
Willow Creek Road	State Route 13(789) to Little Snake River	Moderate

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USER ATTITUDES

Two visual sensitivity workshops were held in Craig in the Craig Junior High School on July 11 for the Williams Fork Planning Unit. One meeting was held at 10:00 a.m., the second meeting was held at 7:00 p.m. for those who could not attend the morning meeting.

Prior to the meetings, 74 letters were sent out notifying people of the workshops that would be held for the Browns Park/Nipple Rim Planning Units, and for the Williams Fork Planning Unit. Participants were invited to attend the workshop which would be most appropriate based upon their particular concerns or interest. A few days before the meetings, Wirth Associates telephoned those invited to the meetings reminding them of the upcoming workshop.

Ten people in total showed up for the Williams Fork Planning Unit workshop. Six of those attended the morning meeting and four participated in the evening workshop. We requested additional imput from the BLM area office personnel due to the lack of imput desired. In total 14 rating forms were submitted, all of which were considered valid and used in the analysis. The following user interest groups represented at the workshops include: county planning (4), local mining interests (5), agencies (5)--all of which represent the BLM. A list of individuals attending and/or participating in the workshops are listed in Table 4.

The Williams Fork Planning Unit was subdivided into 29 rating units. Of these 29 units, 13 were rated high, 13 were rated moderate, and 3 were rated low after tabulation and analysis. A meeting was held with Mr. Carroll Levitt, Area Manager, Bob Divine District Recreation Specialist, and Margaret Phillips, Recreation Planner to aid in the data analysis.

Although nearly 48 percent of the rating units rated high, these units account for approximately 20 percent of the lands within the planning unit. There was a good consistency in the responses in that all of the more rugged and diverse mountainous environments rated high as did most of the major river corridors that are relatively free from extensive modifications.

Nearly 48 percent of the units were given a moderate value which approximates the combined acreage of such lands within the planning unit. Moderate ratings occur in a variety of landscape settings or character types. Thse lands range from upland rolling hills or foothills, to lesser ridge and valley landscapes, to segments of major river corridors. All lands are commonly found throughout the planning unit.

Though only 4 percent of the rating units rated low, these lands account for nearly 35 percent of the land base within the planning unit. Low ratings were given to the following rating units: #13 Big Gulch, #14 Hayden/Stinking Springs, and #19 Fortification Creek. Rating unit #13 is the largest single area within the planning unit and consists of lowland rolling hills which are very homogeneous throughout. Rating Unit #14, similar in character to Unit #13, is extensively modified with power plants, substations, and a maze of transmission facilities. Fortification Creek, Unit #19, lies within Big Gulch and is a lesser drainage when compared to the major river corridors within the planning unit.

Ratings are summarized in Table 5 and a set of complete summary analysis forms are located at the end of this section. There were no participant narratives regarding issues or projects of concern from both meetings.

TABLE 4

WILLIAMS FORK, BROWNS PARK AND NIPPLE RIM PERSONS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING WORKSHOPS

Mayor Thompson
City of Craig
(did not attend)

Chester Watson
Moffat County Board
of County Commissioners
(did not attend)

Jim Pamkonin
Moffat County Planning Dept.
(did not attend)

Stephen Self
Empire Energy Corporation
(did not attend)

Box Sweeney
Daily Press
(did not attend)

Roy Coulson
Kemmerer Coal Company
(did not attend)

Justin Dean Kirk
Union Carbide Corporation
(did not attend)

A. H. Brown
Yampa Valley Electric Asso.
(did not attend)

Donald Louderback
Northwest Pipeline Corporation
(did not attend)

Harold Hoffman
Moffat County Parks & Recreation
(did not attend)

L. H. Weber
Moffat County Road Department
(did not attend)

P. E. Gingery
Mountain Bell
(did not attend)

Charlie Brown
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(participated)
Nipple Rim and Browns Park P.U.

Louis N. Hahn
Colorado Division of Highways
(did not attend)

Colowyo Coal Company
(did not attend)

Bob Diedrick
Utah International
(did not attend)

Gary Meyers
Energy Fuels
(did not attend)

Stan Fabian
Mountain Fuels Supply
(did not attend)

Dave Seeley
Cattlemans Association
(did not attend)

Brian Watson
Sunland Mining Corporation
(did not attend)

Gregory Hoyl
Sun Coal Company
(did not attend)

Dale Payne
Colorado Ute
(did not attend)

Ted Nichols
Dinosaur National Monument
(did not attend)

Jim Creasy
Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
(did not attend)

Mike Roch
City of Hayden
(did not attend)

Mike Vbervaga
City of Steamboat Springs
(did not attend)

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

State Board of Land Commissioners
(did not attend)

Sumner Hockett
Douglass Baggs
Robert McKune
Routt County Commissioners
(did not attend)

Dee Richards
Steamboat Pilot
(did not attend)

Rich Gagnebin
City of Steamboat Parks and
Recreation
(did not attend)

Norton Jacobs
Routt County Cattlemans Asso.
(did not attend)

Edith and Vernon Summer
National Farmers Organization/
Routt County Planning Asso.
(did not attend)

John Hess
Routt County Planning Office
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

George Smith
Northwest Colorado Council
of Governments
(did not attend)

Leonard Flanders
Routt County Cattlemans Assoc.
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

Jack Redman
Routt County Wool Growers Asso.
(did not attend)

Steve Elkins
Coordinator of Planning & Construction
L.T.V. Recreation Development
(did not attend)

Jim Sackett
Stagecoach Ski Corporation
(did not attend)

Seven Lakes Ranch
(did not attend)

Vista Verde Guest Ranch
(did not attend)

Bill Welle
Welle Guest Ranch
(did not attend)

George Zarlengo
Elk River Ranch & Lodge
(did not attend)

Frank Leonard
Glen Eden Ranch
(did not attend)

Bill Yeagher
Back Country Guide and Outfitters
(did not attend)

Dan Byford
Dan Byford's Fly Shop
(did not attend)

Keith and Mary Counts
Adventure Bound, Inc.
Raft Expeditions
(participated)
Nipple Rim and Browns Park P.U.

Ron Griffith
Colorado Adventures
(did not attend)

Tim Hervey
International Aquatic Adventures
(did not attend)

Jim Hicks
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(did not attend)

Bruce Sigler
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(did not attend)

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Ulrich Salzgeber
Ski Town Campground
(did not attend)

Dick Blakley
Mobile Home Park and
Campground
(did not attend)

Dr. Glen Poulter
Bear Pole Ranch
(did not attend)

Chuck Herrington
Stephens College - Perry -
Mansfield Camp and School
(did not attend)

Kyle Revelle
First National Bank of Craig
(did not attend)

Larry Fredrick
Moffat County National Bank
(did not attend)

Delano Scott
Routt County National Bank
(did not attend)

Bruce Callant
United Bank of Steamboat Springs
(did not attend)

Joe Boyd
Yampa Valley State Bank
(did not attend)

Don Sever
Northwest Colorado Board of
Realtors
(did not attend)

Jim Heinle
Routt National Forest
(did not attend)

Jack Weissling
Routt National Forest
(did not attend)

Chuck Kershaw
U.S. Forest Service
(did not attend)

Neil Cantwell
Trout Unlimited
(did not attend)

Eric Glanz
Audubon Society
(did not attend)

Peter King
Zirkel Wilderness Vacation
(did not attend)

Walt Evans
Steamboat Springs Winter
Sports Club
(did not attend)

Peg Randolph
Mountain Bell
(Rocky Flats Organizer)
(did not attend)

Harold Baldwin
Gun Club President
(did not attend)

Jerry Hamm
Tri-State Generation & Transmission
(did not attend)

Sam Stranathan
Upper Colorado Environmental
Plant Center
(did not attend)

John Crain
Office of Surface Mining
(did not attend)

William Davies
Public Service Co. of Colorado
(did not attend)

Bruce Bertsch
Merrick & Company
(did not attend)

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Joy Sneed
Routt County
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Rick Hattman
GEFROH Asso. Inc.
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

John Steck
Western Slope Gas
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Gary Nell
Moffat County Parks & Recreation
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

K. J. Heinschel
Colorado Ute
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

D. L. Schwartz
Colorado Ute
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

H. B. Humphries
Utah International
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Russ Sorenson
Moffat County Planning Dept.
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Dave McIlnay
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Nipple Rim/ Browns Park Planning Units

Kelly Sparks
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Nipple Rim/ Browns Park Planning Units

Brad Palmer
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Browns Park/ Nipple Rim P.U.

Terry Hveth
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Bob Divine
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Nipple Rim/ Browns Park P.U.

Wright and Polly Dickinson
Lazy VD Land & Livestock
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

James Sellers
U.S.F.W.S. Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

Mike Warg
U.S.F.W.S. Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

Margaret Phillips
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE WILLIAMS FORK PLANNING UNIT VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP

Unit No.	Unit Name	Final Rating	Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF-Veg		Veg-ST-1		Veg-ST-2
								A	B	A	B	
1	Aspen/Conifer	H	H	H	NA	H	M	H	H	H	H	H/M
2	Grassland/Asp/Conifer	H	H	H	NA	M	M	H/M	H/M	H	H	H/M
3	Elk & Cedar Mtns.	H	H	H	NA	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	Columbus Mountain	H	H	H	NA	H	H/M	H	H	H	H	H
5	Aspen/Grassland	H	H	M	H	H	M	M/H	M	H/M	H	H
6	Low Lying Shrubs	M	M	M/L	M	M/L	L	M/L	L	M/L	M	H
7	Disected Ridges	M	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	M	H	H
8	Little Buck Mountain	M	M	M	NA	M	M/L	H/M	M	H	H	H
9	Hooker Mountain	M	M	M	H	H/M	M/L	M	M	H	H	H/M
10	Waddle Creek	M	H/M	M	NA	H/M	M/L	M	M	H/M	H	H
11	Deer Mountain	M	M	M	NA	H/M	M	M	M	M	H/M	H
12	Eckman Park	M	M	L	M	M	L	M	M	M	M	NA
13	Big Gulch	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	NA
14	Hayden/Stinking Springs	L	M	L	L	L	L	M/L	M/L	L	L	NA
15	Egeria Park	M	H	M	NA	M/H	M	M	M	H	H	NA
16	Yampa/Steamboat	M	H/M	M	NA	M	L	M	M	M	H	H/M
17	Morrison Creek	H	H	H/M	NA	H	M	M	M	H	H	H/M
18	Willow Creek	H	H	H/M	NA	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
19	Fortification Creek	L	M/L	L	NA	L	L	L	L	L	L	NA
20	Upper Yampa River	H	H	H	NA	H	H	H/M	H	H	H	NA
21	Elk/Yampa River	H	H	H/M	NA	H	H	H	H	H	H	NA
22	Elk River	H	H	H	NA	H	H	H	H	H	H	NA
23	Yampa River	M	H/M	M	H/M	M	M	M	M	H/M	H	NA
24	Williams Fork River	H	H	H	H	H/M	H	H	H	H	H	NA
25	Yampa/Round Bottom	M	M	L	M	M	M	H/M	M	M	H	NA
26	Little Snake River	H	H/M	M	NA	H/M	M	M	M	H	H	NA
27	Hamilton	M	H/M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	NA
28	Coal View	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	NA
29	Steamboat Lake	H	H	H	NA	H	H	H	H	H	H	NA

H - High Sensitivity
M - Moderate Sensitivity
L - Low Sensitivity
NA- Not Applicable

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #1

spen / Conifer

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	9
	H	3
MED.	M	2
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
8	NA	13	4	10	8	12	14	5
5	NA	1	7	4	6	2		5
1	NA		3					4

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings dominate for both the Desired Management Class and for user reaction to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #2	HIGH	VH	6
rassland/As. Con.		H	6
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	1
	LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
8	NA	12	4	8	7	9	11	5
3	NA	2	7	6	7	5	3	6
3	NA		3					3

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: The high rating for the Desired Management Class correlates well with the high ratings for user reaction to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units — Desired Mgmt. Class

Workshop Rating Unit: #3

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s): Elk & Cedar Mtns.

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	7
	H	3
MED.	M	3
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
9	NA	13	7	11	9	10	13	9
3	NA	1	5	3	5	4	1	3
2	NA		2					1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings dominate for both the Desired Management Class / and for user reactions to change within each landscape modification category

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #4 Columbus Mtn.	HIGH	VH	7
		H	5
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	2
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG		V/ST-1		V/ST-2
					A	B	A	B	
☐	7	NA	11	6	10	8	10	13	9
░	4	NA	2	6	4	6	3	1	3
▓	2	NA		2			1		2

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings for each modification category correlate with the dominantly High ratings for the Desired Management Class

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #5

Aspen/Grassland

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	3
	H	7
MED.	M	4
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
5	8	9	2	5	5	6	12	8
7	3	4	8	6	4	4	2	4
2	2	1	4	3	5	4		

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: User reactions to change are well distributed within the modification categories while ratings for the Desired Management Class are high. A high Final rating was resolved by BLM Area Office personnel based upon their knowledge of the area, the dominantly high ratings for the Desired Management class, and the overall high responses to specific landscape modifications

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #6		VH	
ow Lying Shrubs	HIGH	H	2
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	8
	LOW	L	4

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
☐		2	1	1		1	2	4	8
▨	7	7	7	5	7	5	6	5	1
■	7	4	6	8	7	8	5	5	2

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: User reactions to change are borderline between moderate and low while the Desired Management Class is dominantly moderate. Based upon the number of high response to change as well as the dominant moderate rating for the Desired Management Class, BLM area personnel resolved this to a overall rating of moderate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ■ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Workshop Rating Unit: #7

Disected Ridges

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES	Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	2
MED.	M	8
LOW	L	2

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
5	7	7	5	5	6	3	7	6
4	3	3	2	4	2	6	3	3
5	3	4	6	4	5	4	3	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: User responses to change are split throughout all Landscape modification categories while moderate ratings for the Desired Management class dominate. Based upon the management class rating and the relatively equal distribution of responses to change this area was given a final rating of moderate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units			Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #8	LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	3
Little Buck Mtn		H	3
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	8
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
☐	5	NA	5	2	6	3	7	9	6
▒	5	NA	9	5	7	9	5	4	2
▓	4	NA		7	1	2	2	1	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Both the Desired Management Class and user reactions to change are split between high and moderate ratings. Based upon the overall moderate Desired Management Class and first hand knowledge of the area, BLM Area personnel resolved this to a final rating of moderate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	LANDSCAPE VALUES	Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #9 Hooker Mtn	HIGH VH	2
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH H	3
	MED. M	8
	LOW L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
4	7	7	2	5	2	7	7	4
6	3	6	6	7	9	4	5	3
4	2	1	6	2				

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The moderate / high responses to change and the dominantly moderate response for the Desired Management Class were resolved to a final rating of moderate by BLM Area Office personnel

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #10	HIGH	VH	3
Waddle Cr.		H	4
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	6
	LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
☐	5	NA	7	2	5	2	6	8	7
▨	5	NA	7	6	6	8	5	5	4
▩	4	NA		6	3	4	3	1	

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The mixed moderate/high ratings for all types of changes were resolved to an overall rating of moderate based upon the number of low responses given for change within the unit, and personal knowledge of the unit in consideration

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: # 11	HIGH	VH	4
Deer Mtn.		H	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	8
	LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
3	NA	6	2	3	2	4	6	9
6	NA	7	7	7	8	7	5	1
5	NA		4	3	3	2	2	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Based upon the dominant moderate responses for the Desired Management Class and the less dominant moderate responses to change, this area was given a final rating of moderate by BLM Area personnel.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #12
Eckman Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	3
	H	
MED.	M	9
LOW	L	2

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
4	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	NA
3	4	6	5	5	5	5	6	NA
7	5	5	8	6	7	6	5	NA

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The responses to landscape modifications were borderline between moderate and low. Based on the number of responses that were high, and the moderate rating for the Desired Management Class BLM Area personnel felt that a final rating of moderate most appropriate for this unit

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units			Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #13 Big Gulch	LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):		H	1
	MED.	M	4
	LOW	L	8

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
1	2	1	1	1		5	4	NA
3		3	4	3	5	1	1	NA
10	11	10	9	10	9	8	9	NA

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Low responses for both the Desired Management Class and user response to change dominate the unit's ratings

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #14 Hayden / Springs	HIGH	VH	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):		H	
	MED.	M	9
	LOW	L	5

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
1	3	2	1		1	3	3	NA
5	3	5	5	8	7	4	2	NA
7	7	7	8	6	6	7	9	NA

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Based upon the overall low ratings for specific landscape modifications and knowledge of the area, this unit was lowered from the dominant moderate responses for the Desired Management Class to a final rating of Low.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units			Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #15 Egeria Park Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	2
		H	7
	MED.	M	3
	LOW	L	2

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
5	NA	7	3	4	2	7	10	NA
5	NA	5	6	6	7	5	3	NA
4	NA	2	5	4	5	2	1	NA

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Responses to the Desired Management Class are dominantly High while ratings to specific visual changes are mixed throughout each category, and tend to be moderate overall. Based upon the number of low responses and first hand Knowledge of the unit, BLM Area personnel felt a final rating of moderate to be most applicable for Egeria Park.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Workshop Rating Unit: #16
ampa/Steamboat
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

Rating Units		Desired Mgmt. Class
LANDSCAPE VALUES: HIGH	VH	3
	H	4
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
4	NA	5	2	3	2	5	8	5
6	NA	8	4	6	6	6	3	4
4	NA	1	8	5	6	3	3	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Desired Management Class ratings are split between moderate and high while responses to specific modifications are moderate overall. BLM Area personnel felt a final rating of moderate most appropriate based upon the number of low ratings for all types of change for this segment of the Yampa River south of Steamboat Springs

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #17
Morrison Creek

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	6
	H	4
MED.	M	4
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
7	NA	10	4	7	6	11	12	5
6	NA	3	5	6	6	2	1	5
1	NA	1	5	1	2	1	1	2

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Responses for the Desired Management Class are dominantly High which correlate well with the overall High ratings for specific landscape modifications.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #18

Willow Creek

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	6
	H	6
MED.	M	2
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
7	NA	9	5	9	8	11	12	8
6	NA	4	4	4	4	2	1	3
1	NA	1	5	1	2	1	1	1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings for each landscape modification category reflect the High concern and correlate with the High ratings for the Desired Management Class. Based upon the High responses and the High use volume this area receives, a High rating was given to this environmentally sensitive riparian area.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #19	HIGH	VH	1
ortification G.		H	2
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	5
	LOW	L	6

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
1	NA	2	2	2	2	2	4	NA
5	NA	3	4	4	1	3	2	NA
8	NA	9	8	8	11	9	8	NA

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Responses are mixed for the Desired Management Class between moderate and low, while Low ratings dominate within each landscape modification category. BLM Area personnel resolved this to a Low final rating, based upon their knowledge of the area and the responses given for all modification categories.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units			Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #20 pper Yampa Riv. Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	6
		H	5
	MED.	M	2
	LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
7	NA	9	9	7	8	10	12	NA
5	NA	5	4	7	4	2	1	NA
2	NA		1		2	2	1	NA

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings for all of the landscape modification categories as well as the Desired Management Class dominate and identify the public's concern for change within this segment of the Yampa River

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #21

lk/Yampa Rivers

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	6
	H	4
MED.	M	3
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
6	NA	9	7	8	8	10	11	NA
5	NA	5	3	4	3	1	2	NA
3	NA		4	2	3	3	1	NA

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings were given for the Desired Management Class while a mixture of responses were identified for specific landscape modifications. Generally each category has a high value. Based upon the high use, volume this area receives, high responses for the Desired Management Class, and the overall high ratings for user reaction to change, a high final rating was given to this unit.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #22 Elk River	HIGH	VH	7
		H	4
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	MED.	M	3
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG		V/ST-1		V/ST-2
				A	B	A	B	
8	NA	10	8	9	9	10	13	NA
3	NA	4	4	4	4	4	1	NA
3	NA		2	1	1			NA

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings for the Desired Management Class correlate well with the High ratings for all landscape modification categories

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #23		
Yampa River		
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):		
LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	1
LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	H	5
LANDSCAPE VALUES MED.	M	7
LANDSCAPE VALUES LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
4	6	5	3	3	4	6	10	NA
7	6	7	5	9	8	5	1	NA
3	1	2	6	2	2	3	3	NA

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Desired Management Class ratings were mixed between high and moderate while responses to specific modifications were moderate overall. BLM Area office personnel felt a moderate rating most appropriate for this segment of the Yampa River

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #24
Williams Fork Riv.
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	6
	H	4
MED.	M	3
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
8	9	6	6	8	9	7	11	NA
3	4	6	4	4	2	5	1	NA
3	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	NA

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High ratings dominate the Desired Management Class but are not quite as dominant for user reaction to change. The area was given a high final rating based upon the majority of High responses for the Desired Management Class and the overall high ratings for each modification category

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #25

ampa/Round Bottom

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	
MED.	M	10
LOW	L	2

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
4	4	4	4	5	5	4	8	NA
3	6	6	5	5	3	6	2	NA
7	3	4	4	3	5	3	3	NA

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Responses were generally equally distributed for each modification category, while a moderate rating for the Desired Management Class dominated. A Final moderate rating was given to the area based upon the Desired Management Class Rating and the equal distribution of responses for user reaction to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units			Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #26	LANDSCAPE VALUES HIGH	VH	2
Little Snake River Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):		H	5
	MED.	M	7
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
4	NΔ	6	4	5	7	7	11	NΔ
7	NΔ	6	5	7	2	4	1	NΔ
3	NΔ	2	5	2	5	3	2	NΔ

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: Ratings were split between moderate and high for the Desired Management Class and for user reaction to change to specific modifications. Based upon the environmental sensitivity of this riparian area and the major travel route within the valley which serves as the primary access into the Medicine Bow and Routt National Forests from this region, the unit was given a final rating of High.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

LANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

ating Units

orkshop Rating Unit:#27

Hamilton

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
	VH	
HIGH	H	6
MED.	M	7
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
H	4	5	5	4	5	4	6	9	NA
M	6	4	6	6	5	6	5	2	NA
L	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	NA

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Responses were split between high and moderate for the Desired Management class while an equal distribution of responses were given for each Modification category. Based upon their knowledge of the area, BLM Area Office personnel felt a moderate rating most appropriate for this area

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVI,, WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

LANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

ating Units

Vorkshop Rating Unit: #28

Coal View

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	3
MED.	M	7
LOW	L	2

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
☐	3	5	5	5	5	4	6	9	NA
▨	5	6	7	4	5	4	5	3	NA
▦	6	2	2	5	4	6	3	2	NA

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Responses for each category of landscape modification were equally distributed while responses for the Desired Management Class are moderate overall. Due to the distribution of responses, a moderate value seemed most appropriate for the unit based upon BLM personnel knowledge of the unit.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▦ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

VISUAL SENSITIVI. WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT WILLIAMS FORK

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #29 Steamboat Lake	HIGH	VH	8
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH	H	7
	MED.	M	
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF-4	LF/VEG A	LF/VEG B	V/ST-1 A	V/ST-1 B	V/ST-2
8	NA	13	7	8	9	13	14	NA
3	NA		3	5	3	1		NA
2	NA	1	4	1	2			NA

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: The high ratings for the Desired Management Class correlate well with the dominantly high ratings for user reactions to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

FINAL SENSITIVITY

Areas of High overall sensitivity occur throughout the entire planning unit and are primarily the result of high use volume and moderate user attitudes, or high user attitudes and moderate use volume. Mountainous environments along with major river corridors are characteristically lands which received a high final sensitivity. The mountainous environments contain a variety of landscape elements and diverse vegetative associations and patterns. Major river corridors receiving a high overall sensitivity include segments of the Yampa River, Williams Fork, Elkhead, and the Little Snake Rivers. All of these river corridors contain diverse vegetative associations and are relatively fragile environments. Areas of high sensitivity account for approximately 40 percent of the lands within the planning unit.

Roughly 40 percent of the lands within the unit received a moderate overall sensitivity. These areas are found throughout all landscape types and are primarily the result of moderate user attitudes in combination with low and moderate use volumes. The most characteristic lands of moderate sensitivity are those which make up the lower, more uniformly vegetated mountains or foothills. Other lands receiving moderate sensitivities consist of the seen areas from routes 40 and 318 west and north of Craig. These lands are the result of low user attitudes and high use volume.

Lands receiving a low overall sensitivity account for approximately 20 percent of the acreage within the planning unit. The largest area lies northwest of Craig and consists of the lands around Big Gulch. This is primarily the result of low user attitudes and low use volume. Similar to the moderate and high sensitivity lands, low overall sensitivity areas are scattered throughout the planning unit in small isolated groups and are primarily lands that are unseen from the major travel corridors.

DISTANCE ZONES

Key observor points from which distance zones were determined for the Williams Fork planning unit are listed in Table 3.

Due to the number of travel routes which are situated throughout the Williams Fork planning unit there is a complex relationship of all three distance zones as a result.

All zones vary in size throughout the unit and each occur in a variety of landscape types. There is no paticularly dominant zone. Foreground/ Middleground zones are similar in extent to Seldom Seen zones. Background zones represent the smallest zone in terms of acerage.

It is hard to generalize where these zones typically occur and how extensive each zone is. All that can be said is that the unit is very complex due to the network of travel routes and the variety of landscapes which occur within the planning unit.

NIPPLE RIM/BROWN PARK
PLANNING UNIT

NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNITS

GENERAL SETTING

The Nipple Rim and Browns Park Planning Units are situated in the northwestern corner of Colorado. Combined they encompass 962,000 acres, slightly larger than the Williams Fork Planning Unit which abutts Nipple Rim to the east.

These two planning units lie almost entirely within the Wyoming Basin physiographic province. A small segment of the Northern Rocky Mountain province extends into the north and western parts of Browns Park and contains Douglas, Cross, Diamond, and Cold Spring Mountains along with Diamond Peak.

NIPPLE RIM PLANNING UNIT

Nipple Rim itself encompasses 384,000 acres. The planning unit is bordered to the west by the Browns Park Planning Unit and extends north to the Colorado/ Wyoming state line. The Yampa River marks the southern boundary east of Cross Mountain. To the east, the Williams Fork planning unit abutts the unit, and to the northeast the Little Snake River marks the planning unit boundary.

Of the two planning units, Nipple Rim contains the least diversity of landscape features overall. This planning unit consists primarily of large basins and two major rims, one of which was formed through the downcutting of the Little Snake River.

The two major basins are Powder Wash and Sand Wash Basin. Sand Wash Basin makes up roughly 60 percent of the entire acerage within Nipple Rim. Bald Mountain Basin is the smallest basin and is situated below Godiva Rim to the east.

Topographic diversity is limited within the basins. Landforms are generally moderately and uniformly sloping to the major drainage within the basins.

The Little Snake River has had a great impact upon this landscape. Initially this whole unit was uniform throughout until the Little Snake cut down through the area. It has created Nipple Rim which borders the river corridor to the west. Nipple Rim, the most extensive rim, runs almost the entire length of the river corridor in a north-south orientation, and is a visually dominant feature within the eastern region of the planning unit. Dropping 400 to 800 feet to the river valley below, the rim has a variety of exposed geologic formations of varying origins. Colors and topography are quite diverse throughout all elevations of the rim. These elements combine to create a visually dominant and interesting feature.

The other major rim is Godiva Rim which lies in the southeastern portion of the planning unit. Godiva Rim is much smaller in scale than Nipple Rim and does not contain as much color or topographic diversity.

To the north and west of Nipple Rim lie Powder Wash and Sand Wash Basins, respectively. Both these basins are primarily grass and sagelands which are used extensively for grazing. Both of these types represent the dominant vegetative associations found within this planning unit. In this semi-arid region water features are limited to a seasonal basis which helps explain the moderate, uniform slopes making up the basins themselves. Small "badland" areas are found within these basins and are restricted primarily near individual drainages. Water features have cut easily through the predominantly claystone, mudstone, and sandstone makeups of this region creating highly eroded, disected formations.

Small stands of pinyon-juniper associations are the second dominant vegetative types found within the unit and are restricted to the higher elevations atop the major rims and Sevenmile Ridge.

As noted earlier, water features are quite limited within the planning unit. The major river corridors are that of the Yampa and Little Snake. The Little Snake River which originates in the Park Range Mountains, traverses northeast to southwest before emptying into the Yampa River west of Cross Mountain in Browns Park planning unit. The Yampa River marks the southeastern boundary of the planning unit and flows east to west. This section of the Yampa within the planning unit is roughly ten miles in length, compared to this segment of the Little Snake River within the unit which is approximately 30 miles long.

Vegetation along these corridors is the most diverse within the planning unit. Other major drainages or watersheds are Sand Wash and Powder Wash creeks which are dominant on a site specific and seasonal basis.

Nipple Rim Planning Unit is isolated from major urban centers and travel corridors. As such only two small communities are within the unit. Sunbeam is primarily an agricultural community utilizing the fertile Yampa Valley in the extreme southeastern portion of the planning unit. Powder Wash, the second community is primarily a development utilizing the oil and gas reserves in the northern segment of the planning unit.

Travel routes are dominantly back country county roads which travel throughout all areas of the unit. Route 318 is the major travel corridor within the area. Branching off of U.S. 40 east of the Nipple Rim boundary, it traverses east to west to Browns Park within the Browns Park Planning Unit.

BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNIT

Browns Park Planning Unit is situated west of Nipple Rim making up the northwestern corner of the state. To the north and west the planning unit is bordered by Wyoming and Utah respectfully. Dinosaur National Monument forms the southern boundary. Browns Park and Nipple Rim are divided by the Vermillion Bluffs. Marking the eastern boundary of the planning unit, these bluffs provide a distinct delineation between the relatively uniform or homogeneous landscapes of Nipple Rim from the diverse, broken landforms found within Browns Park. Browns Park itself encompasses 578,000 acres.

The extreme southern segment of the planning unit is made up of Douglas and Cross Mountains. South of Douglas Mountain is Dinosaur National Monument. The monument is the result of the downcutting of the Yampa River which has created a very extensive canyon which traverses east to west nearly 25 miles. Douglas Mountain itself rises an average of 1000 feet above lowland mesas and drainages to the north. This mountain is highly scenic as well as a relatively unique landform in that it consists of pre-cambrian red sandstones. It is also one of the few areas within the whole region in which Ponderosa Pine can establish themselves.

North of Douglas Mountain and south of the Bears Ears is a lowland environment of rolling hills and mesas which have been created through erosion. The mesas are independent from one another due to the numerous small drainages which have eroded through the sandstone and limestone formations. All of these drainages flow to the northwest and empty into the Green River in Browns Park. This lowland area generally bisects the planning unit separating Douglas Mountain from Cold Spring Mountain and the extensive badland drainages of Vermillion and Dry Creeks to the north.

The northern half of the planning unit is dominated by mountainous environments to the west, while the eastern half are the badland drainages.

The mountainous areas are made up of Cold Spring and Middle Mountains along with Diamond Peak. Cold Spring Mountain is the least typical "mountainous" environment of the three. This is a unique area in that it too is Pre-Cambrian in origin. The southern aspects of the mountain support dense stands of pinyon-juniper associations along with other evergreen species at higher elevations. The top of the mountain is an extensive gently sloping landform dominated by grasslands. Small aspen groves are present, but are restricted to the drainages of the many springs which flow out of the mountain itself.

Diamond Peak and Middle Mountain situated a few miles south of the Wyoming border are more typical of mountainous environments, with moderate slopes and diverse vegetative associations, these mountains contrast greatly to the badlands a few miles to the east.

The northeastern half of the planning unit is made up of Vermillion and Dry Creeks. These drainages are very extensive, and as mentioned earlier have a badland appearance. The sidewalls to these drainages are highly disected and eroded. Topographic and color diversity are extreme within the watersheds. Similar to the drainages in the southern half of the unit, Vermillion and Dry Creeks along with their tributaries have created a series of independent mesas.

To the east of this drainage system is Vermillion Bluffs which rise an average of 600-800 feet above the Dry Creek Basin. The Bluffs are a dominant visual element or landform and provide the visual terminus when viewing east in the northern segments of the planning unit.

There are several canyons scattered throughout the unit. These consist of Cross Mountain Canyon, (the result of the Yampa River cutting through Cross Mountain) and Irish Canyon. Irish Canyon is the result of a major fault, and is an area of historical importance in that it contains many Indian petroglyphs throughout its 800-foot vertical eastern sidewall.

Browns Park is an extensive valley containing the Green River between Cold Spring Mountain and Diamond Mountain in the western region of the planning unit. The immediate river corridor and surrounding bottom lands are contained within the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge which is managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Major water features within the planning unit consist of the Green River which flows southeast through Browns Park to the monument. A small section of the Yampa and Little Snake River join together just east of the monument in the southern sections of the planning unit. The remaining water features consist of Dry and Vermillion Creeks which flow south from the Colorado-Wyoming border. There are a number of lesser creeks, but all are dominant only on a seasonal basis because they characteristically dry up during summer months.

Similar to the Nipple Rim Planning Unit, Browns Park Planning Unit has no urban centers or major travel routes. The one major development centers around Hiawatha in the extreme northern segment of the unit. This community utilizes the underground oil and gas reserves found within the region. The travel routes which do occur within the unit are Route 318 which traverses out of Nipple Rim bisecting the planning unit ending in Browns Park. The only other well traveled routes are the entrances to Dinosaur Monument and the county road which branches off of 318 to the north traversing through Irish Canyon continuing out of the state to Rock Springs, Wyoming. A number of lesser county roads are scattered throughout the unit.

TABLE 6

SQRU GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES & SUMMARY
PLANNING UNIT: NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK

GENERAL TYPE KEY

Mountains	MT	Rolling Hills	RH
Ridges and Narrow Valleys	R&NV	Broad Valleys	BV
Canyons	C	River Valleys	RV
Mesas	M	Basin	B
Ridges	R	Badlands	BL

SQRU		GENERAL TYPE
NO.	NAME	
058	Big Gulch	Rolling Hills
065	Mud Springs	Rolling Hills
066	Godiva Rim	Ridge
067	Little Snake River	River Valley
068	Powder Wash	Mesas/disected Ridges
069	Powder Wash Creek	Basin
070	Beaver Slide	Mesa
071	Vermillion Bluffs	Ridge-Badlands
072	Snake Ridge	Badlands
073	Ninemile Basin	Rolling Hills
074	Deep Canyon	Badlands
075	Upper Godiva Rim	Mesa
076	Nipple Rim	Ridge
077	Middle Little Snake River	Broad Valley
078	Cross Mountain	Mountain
079	Simsberry Draw	Rolling Hills
080	Peck Mesa	Mesa
081	Lower Peck Mesa	Rolling Hills
082	Yampa River-Sunbeam	River Valley
083	Lower Yampa River	River Valley
084	Horse Gulch	Mountains
085	Wild Cow Draw	Rolling Hills, Foothills & Mtns.
086	Thompson Draw	Basin - Rolling Hills
087	North Slope Douglas Mountain	Mountains
088	Douglas Mountain	Mountains
089	South Douglas Mountain	Mountains
090	East Boone Draw	Rolling Hills
091	John Weller Mesa	Mesa
092	Cross Canyon	Canyon
093	Thomas Draw	Rolling Hills
094	Dinosaur Entrance	Rolling Hills
095	Douglas Draw	Draws or Valley
096	Diamond Mountain	Mountain
097	Two Bar Spring	Ridges & Narrow Valleys, Badlands
098	Sevenmile Ridge	Ridges & Narrow Valleys, Badlands
099	Dugout Draw	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
100	Sandwash	Basin-River Valley
101	Yellow Cat Wash	Rolling Hills

TABLE 6 (cont'd)

SQRU GENERAL LANDSCAPE TYPES & SUMMARY
PLANNING UNIT: NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK

GENERAL TYPE KEY

Mountains	MT	Rolling Hills	RH
Ridges and Narrow Valleys	R&NV	Broad Valleys	BV
Canyons	C	River Valleys	RV
Mesas	M	Basin	B
Ridges	R	Badlands	BL

SQRU NO.	NAME	GENERAL TYPE
102	Clay Buttes	Rolling Hills
103	Sheepherder Springs	Rolling Hills
104	Sawmill Canyon	Badlands
105	Sheephead Basin	Basin
106	Bears Ears	Mountains
107	Irish Canyon	Canyon
108	Browns Park	Broad Valley
109	Lower Cold Springs Mtn.	Mountain
110	Limestone Ridge	Mountain
111	Cold Springs Mountain	Mountain
112	Irish Lakes	Mesa
113	Hanging Tree Flats	Mesa
114	Dry Creek Draw	River Valley/Badland
115	Diamond Peak	Mountains
116	Blue Hill	Ridges & Narrow Valleys
117	South Diamond Peak	Mountains
118	Upper Browns Park	Badlands
119	Vermillion Canyon	River Valley
120	Upper Dry Creek	Basin
121	Lookout Mountain	Mountain
122	Beaver Creek Canyon	Canyon
123	Beaver Basin	Basin
124	Lower Bears Ears	Rolling Hills

TABLE 7

DISTRICT: CRAIG

RESOURCE AREA: Little Snake River

PLANNING UNIT: Nipple Rim and Browns Park

SQRU			RATING CRITERIA						TOTAL	
NO.	NAME	LF	V	W	C	AS	S	CM	NO.	SQR
058	Big Gulch	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	8	C
065	Mud Spring	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	10	C
066	Godiva Rim	4	2	0	4	2	3	2	17	B
067	Little Snake River	1	2	4	3	4	4	2	20	A
068	Powder Wash	3	2	1	4	0	2	1	13	B
069	Powder Wash Creek	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	8	C
070	Beaver Slide	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	C
071	Vermillion Bluffs	4	1	0	4	3	4	2	18	B
072	Snake Ridge	3	1	0	3	2	1	2	12	B
073	Ninemile Basin	1	1	0	1	4	1	2	10	C
074	Deep Canyon	3	1	0	4	2	2	2	14	B
075	Upper Godiva Rim	1	2	0	2	4	1	2	12	B
076	Nipple Rim	4	2	0	4	3	4	2	19	A
077	Middle Little Snake R.	1	3	4	3	3	2	2	18	B
078	Cross Mountain	4	2	0	2	2	2	2	14	B
079	Simsberry Draw	2	2	0	3	2	1	2	12	B
080	Peck Mesa	1	1	0	1	5	1	2	11	C
081	Lower Peck Mesa	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	10	C
082	Yampa River Sunbeam	1	2	4	3	3	2	2	17	B
083	Lower Yampa River	1	4	5	4	4	4	2	23	A
084	Horse Gulch	4	2	0	2	2	1	2	13	B
085	Wild Cow Draw	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	13	B
086	Thompson Draw	2	1	0	1	3	1	2	10	C
087	North Slope-Douglas Mtn	4	2	0	2	3	2	2	15	B
088	Douglas Mtn	2	4	0	4	2	5	2	19	A
089	South Douglas Mtn	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	21	A
090	East Boone Draw	2	3	0	3	3	3	2	14	B
091	John Weller Mesa	1	2	0	1	4	1	2	11	C
092	Cross Canyon	5	1	5	4	0	5	2	22	A
093	Thomas Draw	2	2	0	2	3	1	2	12	B
094	Dinosaur Entrance	2	2	0	2	3	1	2	12	B
095	Douglas Draw	3	2	0	3	0	2	2	12	B
096	Diamond Mtn.	4	3	1	2	3	4	2	19	A
097	Two Bar Spring	3	1	0	3	1	2	2	12	B
098	Sevenmile Ridge	3	2	0	3	2	1	2	13	B
099	Dugout Draw	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	11	C
100	Sandwash	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	10	C
101	Yellow Cat Wash	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	9	C
102	Clay Buttes	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	9	C
103	Sheepherder Spring	3	1	0	2	2	1	2	11	C
104	Sawhill Canyon	3	1	0	3	3	2	2	14	B
105	Sheephead Basin	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	C
106	Little Bears Ears	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	13	B
107	Irish Canyon	5	2	1	4	0	6	2	20	A

TABLE 7 (cont'd)

DISTRICT: CRAIG

RESOURCE AREA: Little Snake River

PLANNING UNIT: Nipple Rim and Browns Park

SQRU				RATING CRITERIA					TOTAL	
NO.	NAME	LF	V	W	C	AS	S	CM	NO.	SQR
108	Browns Park	2	2	1	1	5	2	2	15	B
109	Lower Cold Springs	4	2	0	3	2	4	2	17	B
110	Limestone Ridge	3	2	0	2	3	3	2	15	B
111	Cold Spring Mountain	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	15	B
112	Irish Lakes	1	1	0	1	5	1	2	11	C
113	Hanging Tree Flats	2	1	0	1	3	1	0	8	C
114	Dry Creek Draw	4	2	2	4	0	4	2	19	A
115	Diamond Peak	3	4	1	3	2	2	2	17	B
116	Blue Hill	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	14	B
117	South Diamond Peak	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	16	B
118	Upper Browns Park	2	2	0	3	3	2	2	14	B
119	Vermillion Canyon	3	2	2	3	0	3	2	15	B
120	Upper Dry Creek	2	1	0	4	3	2	2	14	B
121	Lookout Mountain	3	1	0	3	1	2	2	12	B
122	Beaver Creek Canyon	4	2	2	4	0	2	2	16	B
123	Beaver Basin	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	13	B
124	Lower Bears Ears	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	11	C

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Three rating units within the Nipple Rim/Browns Park Planning Units have been identified as Potential Areas of Environmental Concern (ACEC) by virtue of the fact that they represent Class A scenery and have received a rating of 5 or 6 in regard to their relative scarcity within the region.

These rating units represent areas of extraordinary scenic quality and require special management attention to insure preservation of the qualities which make them exceptional.

The rating criteria for these units appear below.

SQRU No.	Name	RATING CRITERIA LF	V	W	C	AS	S	CM	TOTAL NO.	SQR
088	Douglas Mountain	2	4	0	4	2	5	2	19	A
092	Cross Canyon	5	1	5	4	0	5	2	22	A
107	Irish Canyon	5	2	1	4	0	6	2	20	A

008 - Douglas Mountain - Douglas Mountain situated in the southwestern corner of Browns Park contains a variety of vegetative associations. It is the only area within the planning unit where Ponderosa Pine can be established. With an open forest atmosphere, in combination with the deep reds of the Pre-Cambrian sandstone make up of the mountain itself, the area has a richness in character which is only complimented by the spectacular panoramic views of adjacent landscapes.

092 - Cross Canyon - The Yampa River has cut through Cross Mountain creating a spectacular, though small canyon. A variety of geological formations are

exhibited throughout the vertical sidewalls. The river itself is the dominant element. With cascading falls and a series of rapids it is a rafters paradise. Because of the extreme conditions of the river, only the very best can survive.

107 - Irish Canyon - Irish Canyon is very similar in topography and make up to Cross Canyon. The primary difference is that this canyon is not the result of a major river's influence, but rather a result of faulting and folding. The important aspect about this unit is that it contains historic Indian petroplyphs throughout it's 800-foot eastern vertical sidewall.

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork

Evaluator(s) MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 058-Big Gulch

Film: Roll # 6 Frame # 17,20,21,22 32,34,35

~~Frame #~~ 7 8

Time of Day 3:00 p.m.

Weather partly cloudy, windy

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The rating unit is located just north of U.S. 40 and Craig, extending from Elkhead Creek on the east to the limits of the planning unit on the north and west.

The rating unit is a vast expanse of sage and grass covered low rolling hills. It is a monotonous landscape. The low rolling hills have gentle slopes which dip into small gullies and intermittent rock bottoms. Slopes are generally moderate. Vegetative cover has little variety. Sage and grasslands provide a uniform color and texture. Dry land wheat farming is fairly extensive throughout the rating unit, providing a minimal amount of patterning and seasonal color contrasts between the predominant sage and grasslands and follow green-growing or harvested wheat fields. Water is present only on a seasonal basis in earth tanks and small intermittently flowing creeks.

Colors are muted tones of grays, tans, light browns and sage green.

Adjacent scenery has little influence except in the very eastern portion of the rating unit where a distant view of the Elkhead Mountains can be obtained.

The type of landscape is very common throughout northwestern Colorado. Though it is monotonous, depending on the season, the patterns and contrasts in color and texture provided by the influence of lush, green-growing wheat fields is pleasing to the eye.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-repetitious, rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-sage/grass/wheat
3	Water	5	3	0	0-intermittent creeks
4	Color	5	3	1	1-muted grays, tans, light greens
5	Influence	5	3	0	0-minor
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common in region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-extensive; lands variety

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
058	C

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 8 = ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/18/79

Planning Unit Williams Fork/Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 065 - Mud Spring

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 10,11

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Gently Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The Mud Spring Rating Unit consists of very gently rolling hills and is situated to the east of the Little Snake River along the border between the Williams Fork and Nipple Rim Planning Units. The surrounding region is predominately sage and grass covered rolling hills with little variation in its visual components. As a result of this, subtle changes in any physical features become very obvious and affect the delineation of different units, as is the case with Mud Spring. All of the elements which comprise its scenic quality are similar to adjacent areas except for one, landform. Slopes are gentler and not as dramatic, resulting in undulating hills and broader more expansive valleys between them.

Most of the area has limited vehicular access and is devoid of cultural modifications with extensive areas being used for grazing.

As in other areas of such a homogeneous nature, having little or no vertical relief, the horizon and sky play an important role in providing the only source of variations or contrasts within the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-gently rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-minimal
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	1-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-moderate
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-typical
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Les

SQRU 065
Final Rat C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 066-Godiva Rim

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 11
14 7,8

Time of Day 4:15 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Ridge

General Narrative: Godiva Rim rises out of the rolling hills environment west of Craig an average of 800 feet. This ridge is a very linear ridge which is oriented in a northeast to southwest orientation. This ridge is very distinctive due to the contrast it has from other adjacent landforms.

A variety of colors and shadows are present due to its diverse landform and geologic makeup. The ridge drops very abruptly and is often vertical. Due to these relief, vegetation is limited. Some juniper and pinyons are scattered and isolated throughout the ridge primarily on the lower, less dramatic slopes.

Water features are non-existent in this landscape, though water and wind have carved this landscape to create the diversity of landforms.

Modifications are non existent. Within the unit and as a result the area appears untouched. The eroded, disected character of this ridge in combination with the drastic contrast that results from the difference of adjacent landscapes makes this area a distinctive landform within the immediate area.

This landform breaks up the monotonous eastern landscape and acts as a focal point for those who travel throughout the eastern rolling hills.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rati
066 B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim/Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 067-Little Snake River

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Film: Roll #	Frame #
7	33
9	1,2,3
10	17
14	5,6

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: The Little Snake River, flowing south from Wyoming down through both Nipple Rim and Brown's Park, is one of the larger rivers in the Craig District. Its characteristically wide and shallow channel meanders throughout the flat-floored floodplain. In numerous places the build up of sediments deposited in the channel has resulted in the river breaking up into several channels.

Despite its size, the river is still subject to seasonal fluctuations, with vegetation predominantly limited to grasses and sages in the floodplain, and willows and other wetland shrubs along the river banks. Cottonwoods occur in isolated patches which increase in regularity towards the mouth of the river, where it joins the Yampa

Adjacent scenery plays a dominant role in enhancing the river's scenic quality. Views within the valley have a sense of enclosure created by the proximity of Nipple Rim to the west and Godiva Rim to the east. These ridges provide a spectrum of colors, textures and form through their various landforms, rock formations and vegetation.

Despite seasonal fluctuations the river remains a dominant visual element, but in comparison to other major rivers such as the Yampa or Green River it provides a minimal recreational base for the region.

A majority of the floodplain is used for grazing with some ranches scattered throughout the site.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-floodplain
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-limited
3	Water	5	3	0	4-major river
4	Color	5	3	1	3-water
5	Influence	5	3	0	4-Nipple & Godiva Rim
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4-unique
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 20 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Les

SQRU	Final Rat
067	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB/MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 068-Powder Wash

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 15,16,17
25-29

Time of Day 1:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: mesas and draws

General Narrative: The Powder Wash area is situated in the northern section of Nipple Rim along the Colorado/Wyoming border and consists of a series of mesas and draws. The draws vary in scale, but are typically steep-sided with grasses and sages along the valley floor, and mature juniper on the steep sidewalls where slopes will allow. Many of these sidewalls are unvegetated with exposed colored bands of decomposed rock, terminated by a harder layer of light colored mudstone or sandstone. These more resistant rocks protrude out beyond the softer sedimentary rock that has eroded. The mesas are more of a homogeneous nature than the draws and are characteristically flat topped with vegetation being limited to mostly grasses and some sages.

The diversity provided by contrasts in slope, vegetation and bedrock greatly enhance this unit's visual quality. Water has little influence due to most streams being intermittent. Since views within the draws are confined, and views from mesas are usually limited to other mesas, adjacent scenery has a minimal influence.

The apparent integrated relationship of these mesas and draws prevented the delineation of landscape into separate rating units as has been done in other similar cases.

Geologic processes which occurred in the western portion of this unit resulted in a fold in the layers of bedrock. Within this area extensive drilling for oil is currently going on. Although the number of wells appears to be extensive, the majority of them are located within the draws where visual impacts are minimal. The town of Powder Wash is located in this area, and is primarily for those people who are involved in oil related activities.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-steep slopes & outcrops
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-limited
3	Water	5	-3	0	1-minimal
4	Color	5	3	1	4-outcrops & vegetation
5	Influence	5	3	0	0-site specific
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	1-oil wells

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Ratin
068	B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 069-Powder Wash Creek

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 30

Date 5/19/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 1:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Basin

General Narrative: The Powder Wash unit is located in the northeastern part of this planning unit. The landscape is very gently rolling to flat and lacks any diversity regionwide. The only diversity consists of one small area that is a series of very small rolling hills which contain a variety of red and brown soils that are interesting on a site specific scale.

Vegetation is dominantly grasses and sages throughout. The small interesting part of the unit mentioned above is the highest point in the unit and contains very scattered isolated pinyon pine which contrast to the multi-colored soil on which they grow.

Powder Wash is dry at this time of the year, and would only have water in it at times of heavy rainfall.

No modification exists within the unit. Views are somewhat panoramic and add slightly to the scenic quality.

Overall, the landscape lacks any character and diversity, for an uninteresting visual experience.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-flat
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-no variety
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	2-muted generally
5	Influence	5	3	0	1-distant views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 8 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Les
SQRU	Final Ra
069	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 070-Beaver Slide

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 23,24

Time of Day 1:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Upland Slope - Mesa

General Narrative: This area consists of the eastern gentle to flat slopes of the Vermillian Bluffs. The area lacks any type of diversity of landscape elements.

Appearing as a flat landscape, this unit is characteristic of all the areas around the region in that the main vegetation is grasses and sages. Little diversity or color is apparent. Water and modifications do not exist in the area, and as a result the landscape is very homogeneous. Interesting panoramic views are nonexistent in the landscape.

All that can be said about the area is that it lacks any diversity and is very monotonous.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 6 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
070	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim/Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB/MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 071-Vermillion Bluffs

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 18,22
11 27
13 28,29,30
14 1,2,9

Time of Day 3:30 p.

Weather sunny

Ridge

Landscape Character:

General Narrative: The Vermillion Bluffs situated on the border of Browns Park and Nipple Rim Planning Units is an extensive ridge nearly 20 miles long and is a distinct landform separating the relatively diverse geologic make ups of Browns Park from the uniform landscape of Sand Wash Basin.

This ridge is composed of a variety of geologic features of varying origins. With horizontal beds of varying thicknesses, it is an interesting landform with a multitude of colors throughout. The slopes are as diverse as the colors, with steep uniform slopes, to highly dissected, eroded, unstratified slopes which fall anywhere between 1000 and 600 feet.

This ridge is a distinct landform when viewed from the Browns Park Planning Unit. It provides the visual terminus for all vistas to the east in the upper half of the planning unit. Vegetation is very limited throughout. Pinyon pine and juniper along with small grasses and sages are the only species, but all occur in very random, isolated patterns primarily due to the slope.

Taking on a Badland appearance, the area lacks any water features. Views are panoramic within the unit and accentuate the contrast in landform and relief between this and adjacent units.

Overall, the unit is unmodified and is a distinct landform. This ridge separating two different landscapes on a regional basis is excellently displayed from the air.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-steep-broken
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-little
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	4-multitude
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-contrasting
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4-distinctive
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 18 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Les

SQRU ↓ 071

Final Rat ↓ B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 072 - Snake Ridge

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 31, 32

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridge / Badlands

General Narrative: Snake Ridge, located in the northeastern portion of Nipple Rim along the Wyoming border, is one of a series of ridges located along the Little Snake River valley. These ridges have a Badlands appearance due to a general absence of vegetation and steep highly eroded slopes composed of various layers of different colored exposed sedimentary rock.

The surrounding regions lack of distinct features or visual variety illustrate this unit's importance as a dominant feature which provides some vertical relief and contrast. Although the unit does help enhance the scenic value of the surrounding area, the adjacent scenery has a minimal effect on increasing the ridges overall scenic rating.

Snake Ridge's unproductivity and instability of some of the slopes has resulted in limited access and minimal cultural modifications.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-steep slopes
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-minimal
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	3-exposed rock
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common to region
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 072 - Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 073-Nine Mile Basin

Film: Roll # 7 Frame # 34,35

Landscape Character: Basin/Rolling Hills

Date 5/19/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny and beautiful

General Narrative: Nine Mile Basin is similar to most rolling hill, flat land landscapes within the region. It is relatively flat to very gently rolling sage and grasslands. The primary difference between this and other similar landscapes is that this basin is confined between Nipple and Godiva Rims. These two features visually define the unit and give much to the scenic quality of the area.

Water and color are both limited in extent, with muted tones and dry eroded stream beds as the only indicators to these two landform elements.

Vegetation as noted above consists of grasses and sages. The unit is very uniform throughout and lacks any outstanding visual features.

The area owes much to the adjacent scenery, for without the visual definition of the contrasting landforms, this area would be even more monotonous than it already is.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	4
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
073	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 074-Deep Canyon

Film: Roll # 7

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Frame # 34,35

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Badlands

General Narrative: These lower disected and eroded slopes make up the western aspect of Godiva Rim. They are extremely weathered and very diverse in appearance. Similar to Nipple Rim, the area is made up of a series of ridges and narrow valleys which display interesting shadows and colors. Colors consist of reds, to whites, to yellows, all of which are very diverse. in pattern. Colors are one of the dominant elements in the landscape.

Vegetation is sparse throughout the area, and consists of some grasses and sages, with some isolated pockets of pinyon juniper on the drier slopes.

Water and wind have played an important part of the landscape's makeup, although major water features are not present.

Views are at times panoramic while at other times enclosed depending upon observor position within the unit.

With no modifications, the area appears natural, rugged, and is visually interesting due to the diversity of color and landform which make up this unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
074	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB/MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 075-Upper Godiva Rim

Film: Roll # 7

Frame # 34

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mesa/Plateau

General Narrative: The western slopes of Godiva Rim are comprised of two types of terrain, with the lower slopes being steeper and the higher slopes leveling off into a plateau. This rating unit consists of the upper plateaus whose uniform vegetated slopes lack the rock outcrops which are found on lower slopes.

Vegetation is predominantly grasses and sages with juniper scattered throughout. Water is absent and without exposed soil or rock or a greater variety of vegetation, contrasts in color and texture are negligible.

Due to the abrupt change in slope upper Godiva Rim is not visible from surrounding areas. Access into the area is limited to unimproved dirt roads. Panoramic views of the region strongly influence the scenic value of what would otherwise be a relatively homogeneous unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-gentle constant slope
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-limited
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	2-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	4-moderate
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-typical
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ______ (A, B, or C)

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
075	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 076-Nipple Rim

Film: Roll # 7 Frame·# 13,14,33
9 1,2,3
~~Frame #~~ 10 17
14 5,6

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridge

General Narrative: Nipple Rim is a large extensive ridge paralleling the Little Snake River in a north-south orientation. The ridge is highly eroded and disected containing many parallel ridges and valleys that drop 600' toward the river below.

Large exposed sedimentary rock outcrops are horizontal in appearance with 20' to 50' sheer vertical walls. These bands are located throughout the ridge at various elevations, with each band separated by talus slopes resulting from erosion of the next higher sedimentary band.

Colors are quite diverse with grays on the lower slopes to yellows to reds, and then back to grays. Due to the diverse landform, interesting shadows and colors are dominant elements contained within the ridge.

Views are primarily oriented to the east and the Little Snake River Valley. These views highlight the unit due to contrasting elements in the form of water, and vegetation, as well as landforms that result between these two adjacent landscapes.

With no modifications, the ridge is a distinctive element in this region. It offers variety to the landscape and is a dominant visually interesting landform that cannot be overlooked.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-steep, broken
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-varying pattern
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	4-diverse
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-contrasting features
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4-distinctive
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 066

Final Rating A

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____
A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF/LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 077-Middle Little Snake River

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 4,5,12

Time of Day 4:30 p.m.

RXXXXX 14 3

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Broad Valley

General Narrative: After the Little Snake River traverses below Nipple Rim to the north, the river enters a broad flat enclosed valley north of Cross Mountain. This valley is roughly six miles long and a mile and a half in width.

The Little Snake River meanders through the valley and is a dominant element, having a major impact upon the land use within the area. Grazing and agriculture are the major uses in the unit and add to the diversity of color and pattern of the valley.

Cottonwoods and willows follow the river course and add color and texture to valley.

The setting of the valley is relatively enclosed by Cross and Douglas Mountains along with other lesser hills and mountains. These add greatly to the scenic quality of the unit and accentuate the flat colorful valley floor.

The visual experience is enhanced through the combination of the water element and the enclosed feeling due to the surrounding mountains.

No intrusions exist within the area allowing for a natural, visually interesting landscape.

Though the river is similar to other rivers within the region it has a distinctive character due to its setting and size.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	4
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
077	B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 18 = ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/20/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim/Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF,LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 078-Cross Mtn.

Film: Roll # 9 10 Frame # 5 24

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

~~Frame~~#

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The eastern aspect of Cross Mountain is relatively uniform in steepness and profile. This slope drops to the Yampa River and acts as a focal point due to its verticality and dominance within the immediate area.

This slope falls an average of 1500 feet, all of that being fairly uniform throughout. Some rock outcrops are present appearing as horizontal bands along the slope.

Vegetation is somewhat limited and consists of pinyon juniper associations. Vegetation is not a dominant element.

Water features do not exist on the slope. With this feature lacking in combination with uniform textures and colors, the mountain is somewhat interesting due to its abrupt landform which rises out of the rolling hills landscape to the east.

There are no modifications within the unit, and as such the unit appears natural and undisturbed. Overall, the unit lacks any outstanding characteristics, but is still visually interesting due to its contrasting landform to immediate surrounding landscapes.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4-steep
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-pinyon-contrast
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	2-some geologic banding
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-panoramic accentuating
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-distinctive yet similar
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 078

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/20/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 079-Simsberry Draw

Film: Roll # 9

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Frame # 6,10

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The Simsberry Draw area consists of a series of rolling hills made up of white sandstone. These hills which abutt Peck Mesa to the south are broken by a few stream courses which have exposed this white contrasting sandstone.

The unit is predominantly covered with pinyon juniper stands which contrast in color and texture to the sandstone and accentuate this geologic makeup of the area.

Some of the more gently sloping areas above the eroded drainages have been chained to remove the pinyon-juniper stands in order to increase the grazing potential of the area. These cuttings are not apparent generally and have no effect upon the scenic quality of the unit.

Water features are limited within the unit and have no impact upon scenic quality nor increase the diversity of the landscape.

There are no apparent modifications within the unit, and as such the area appears somewhat natural and undisturbed. As mentioned before, the chained areas have little impact upon scenic quality, and in the future will increase the vegetative diversity within the area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling, dissected
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-fairly uniform
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	3-great contrast
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
079	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 080-Peck Mesa

Film: Roll # 9

Frame # 7, 8

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mesa

General Narrative: Located to the north of the Yampa River, the Peck Mesa area is typical of most mesas with its flat homogeneous landscape. Vegetation is predominantly grassland and sages. Water is absent and without exposed soil or rock outcrops or a greater variety of vegetation, contrasts in color and texture are negligible.

However, this unit's juxtiposition to surrounding mountain ranges provides a dramatic backdrop for what would otherwise be considered a monotonous landscape.

The mesa and most of the surrounding lowland areas are used primarily for grazing. Power lines atop the mesa are of wood construction and are not a major deterrent due to the dominance of Cross Mountain and the Williams Fork mountain range in the background. Highway 318 provides access through the area and its high volume of traffic makes Peck Mesa extremely visible.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-mesa
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1-minimal
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	1-minimal
5	Influence	5	3	0	5-Cross & Williams Fork Mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 11 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 080

Final Rating C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park/Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 081-Lower Peck Mesa

Film: Roll # 11

Frame # 2

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This area consists of a series of low rolling hills below Cross Mountain which lies to the west. It is very characteristic of dry rolling environments around the region in that it is dominated by grasslands and sages. The area lacks any outstanding characteristics, and as a result owes much to the adjacent scenery of Cross Mountain which accentuates and contrast greatly to this lesser area. Colors are uniform throughout and add little to scenic quality.

Modifications do not exist within the area. The primary land use is typically grazing.

Overall the landscape is gently rolling and appears very uniform, lacking any inherent visually interesting features. The visual experience is dominated by outside influences which greatly enhance the scenic quality of this uninteresting landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
081	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 082-Yampa River-Sunbeam

Film: Roll # 9

Time of Day 4:30 p.m.

Frame # 9

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: This section of the Yampa River flows west out of Boston Flat to Cross Mountain on the southwestern boundary of this planning unit. The river valley is fairly broad and is contained between a series of rolling hills which gently rise out of the valley floor.

The river itself has a meandering pattern which is similar to other major rivers within the region. Vegetation is limited in comparison to other sections of the Yampa and is not as diverse or extensive. Cottonwoods and willows follow the river but are grouped together in isolated patterns rather than following the river course through the entire unit.

The lack of trees is probably a result of the heavy agricultural and grazing use within the valley floor.

Views are generally panoramic and add to the scenic quality of the unit, particularly near the western end segment of the valley before the river flows through Cross Mountain canyon.

The valley floor has no modifications other than man's agricultural uses which in most cases have added to the diversity of vegetative types within the valley floor.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	4
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 082

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 083-Lower Yampa River

Film: Roll # 10

Frame # 25,26,27,29,32

Landscape Character:

Date 5/21/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

River Valley

General Narrative: The Lower Yampa River rating unit consists of the Little Snake River and Yampa River and the valley created by the confluence of these two rivers. Located in the southern most portion of Browns Park, this is the last stretch of the Yampa River before it flows into the steep canyons of Dinosaur National Park. Both of these rivers have been identified in a variety of different settings where the influence of adjacent scenery is a dominant visual element in determining the nature of a landscape. The character of this river valley is also strongly affected by the adjacent scenery.

Surrounded by Douglas and Cross Mountain, this lower valley is visually isolated from the rest of the region since both rivers have cut through the more resistant bedrock of these mountains forming steep canyons. The variety of types of views provided by the adjacent scenery compliments the richness of this lush valley.

The valley itself is comprised of wide river channels which meander through a relatively large floodplain leaving oxbows as an indication of its previous courses. Vegetation is diverse with grasses throughout and clusters of cottonwoods and willows located at random intervals along the river banks. Wetlands areas adjacent to the rivers have a variety of marsh and wetland vegetation which provide areas for exceptional wildlife viewing. With one of the two major points of egress into Dinosaur National Monument located along this valley the area is highly visible with special emphasis on recreation.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1-floodplain
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4-quantity & variety
3	Water	5	3	0	5-major rivers
4	Color	5	3	1	4-rich color
5	Influence	5	3	0	4-mountains
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4-unique
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 23 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
083	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 084-Horse Gulch

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 13

Rxxmxx# 10 30,33

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: This unit makes up the western aspect of Cross Mountain. This slope differs from the eastern slopes in that it is more diverse containing many more rock outcrops which are in horizontal bands across this slope. Slopes are somewhat dramatic and vertical where these rock outcrops dominate.

Vegetation consists of solid stands of pinyon juniper where slopes allow, and are broken by small grassland areas which extend up from the lower areas on the mountain.

Many distinct drainages break up this slope and contain water on a seasonal basis. Water features in general do not exist within the unit.

Colors are generally uniform throughout, though the rock outcrops do add some diversity to the unit. These rock outcrops are generally dark in nature and at times blend in with the dark greens of the vegetation.

Views are panoramic to the west and accentuate the mountain as it rises out of the Little Snake River Valley.

Modifications do not exist due to the slope, and as a result the area appears natural and undisturbed. Overall the area is somewhat visually interesting due to its slope which is distinct because it contrasts to lesser surrounding landscapes.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
084	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 085-Wild Cow Draw

Film: Roll # 11

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Frame # 1

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The Wild Cow Draw unit is situated below the steeper slopes to Douglas Mountain and though they are part of the mountain itself, are less dramatic with moderate rounded slopes.

These slopes are vegetated with the characteristic pinyon-junipers, sages and grasses. These two types are situated in random patterns with each extending into the other which creates a contrast in forms and colors adding to the scenic quality.

Pinyons and junipers are commonly found on the drier well drained areas within the unit.

Water features are lacking on the whole, although site specific influences are present during spring runoff periods.

Views are at times panoramic. Vistas of the higher mountain slopes as well as Cross Mountain add somewhat to the quality of the site, but generally do not have great impacts upon the visual experience.

Modifications do not exist resulting in a natural appearing landscape of moderate visual quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-Foothills & Mountains
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-Fairly uniform in type
3	Water	5	3	0	1-site specific
4	Color	5	3	1	2-contrasting
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-moderate
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
085	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/20/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 086-Thompson Draw

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 14,15,16

14 4

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Basin/Rolling Hills

General Narrative: Thompson Draw, is characteristic of other relatively flat sage and grasslands in the region. However, the homogeneous landscape differs remarkably with respect to its adjacent scenery. Bordered on the south by Douglas Mountain, and to the north and west by light sandstone mesas, the area has an enclosed and well defined atmosphere. Dramatic contrasts in color, which would otherwise be lacking are provided by the red and white sandstone formations of the surrounding scenery.

This unit's seasonal fluctuation in water has little influence on its overall rating. Cultural modifications are limited to grazing and some isolated ranches.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
086	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 4/20/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim - Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 087-North Slope/ Douglas Mtn.

Film: Roll # 9

Frame # 16

Time of Day 12:00 noon

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The North Slope to Douglas Mountain is a steep, fairly uniform slope that drops from the gentle sloping top of the mountain to Browns Park. It is a dominant landscape feature and acts as a boundary to Browns Park and valley floor.

This slope is covered with pinyon junipers on the lower slopes, while Ponderosa Pine dominate the higher slopes. The vegetational pattern is diverse throughout the area, with some slopes having a solid canopy, while other slopes have scattered isolated patterns of these two dominant species.

Some rock outcrops are present within the unit, and as a result the slope appears somewhat broken in pattern, color, and relief.

Modifications do not exist, primarily due to the degree of slope. The absence of modifications makes the unit appear natural and undisturbed.

Views are panoramic to the north, and greatly accentuate this slope due to the contrasting lesser landforms that are immediately adjacent to the mountain. Water features do not exist within the area. Overall, the mountain slope is visually interesting due to its distinct rise over surrounding areas, and acts as a visual definition to the Browns Park and Douglas Mountain.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 087

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 088-Douglas Mountain

Film: Roll # 9

Frame # 20-23, 25-29

Landscape Character:

Date 5/20/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Mountains

General Narrative: The Douglas Mountain range is located east/west along the southern portion of Browns Park. The ranges diversity in elevation and slope along with orientation resulted in 3 distinct visual units. This unit contains those areas of the mountain which are located along the summits. Their features are noticeably flatter, more broad areas in comparison to the steep slopes.

Due to the higher elevation the vegetation is predominantly an open forest of mature stands of Ponderosa Pine, with some junipers or aspen. A majority of the area is exposed relatively smooth Pennsylvania sandstone formations. Other shrublayer species such as sage, are located throughout the area. Large tree trunks and other weathered wood, often chattered adds to this area's distinctive quality. The deep reds in the sandstone and soil provide impressive contrasts in color, with the surrounding vegetation. These areas have a richness in character which is only complimented by the spectacular panoramic views of the surrounding areas.

The scarcity and uniqueness of this area is evident in the amount of recreational use and seasonal hunting. Any modifications within such a fragile environment should be considered with caution, due to the amount of time required for vegetation to establish itself.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	5
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
088	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 089-S. Douglas Mtn.

Film: Roll # 9

Frame # 11

Landscape Character: Mountains - Ridges & Narrow Valleys

Date 5/20/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 12:00 noon

Weather sunny

General Narrative: The southern aspect to Douglas Mountain consists of a series of ridges and narrow valleys which fall dramatically to Dinosaur National Monument to the south. Rock outcrops of multi-colored sandstones are throughout the area and greatly add to the diversity and contrast of this area.

Steep precipitious walls are dominant elements within the area on a site specific scale.

Many creeks and valleys are situated throughout the unit and add diversity to the unit as well as create contrast in forms, textures and colors.

Vegetation is fairly diverse within the area consisting of Ponderosa Pine, juniper, sages and grasses, and a variety of shrubs as understory.

Vegetation does not completely cover the site, rather a variety of patterns and densities exist.

Water features do exist in the unit and are dominant on site specific scales.

Views are diverse and interesting, with panoramic, to enclosed, to focal.

Overall, the area is unmodified and is natural. Visual experiences are constantly changing within this interesting somewhat unique landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 21 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 089
Final Rating A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/20/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 090-East Boone Draw

Film: Roll # 10 Frame # 5
11 7
~~Frame #~~ 14 4

Time of Day 11:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The East Boone Draw rating unit is located in the north of Douglas Mountain and west of the Little Snake River Valley. It developed drainage patterns which has resulted in an eroded and dissected terrain similar to the Simsberry Draw unit located on the opposite side of the Little Snake River Valley.

The vegetation in both these areas is limited to sages and juniper with no regular pattern perceivable. Although little difference in elevation, the ridges and valleys slope is dramatic enough so that vision within the gulches is very confined.

The most obvious difference between these two units is the more dominant appearance of the lighter sandstone soils and decomposed bedrock which exist along steeper unvegetated slopes, within the East Boone Draw unit. These exposed slopes provide color contrast with the scattered juniper whose gnarled patterns becomes accentuated with the light colored background.

Influence from adjacent scenery is limited to the ridges where panoramic views can be seen of Douglas Mountain, Cross Mountain and other less dominant ridges.

The area is relatively free from cultural modifications, with the grazing being the only type of use.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
090	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 091-John Weller Mesa

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 17, 30-34

~~Frame #~~ 10 1

Landscape Character:

Date 5/19/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 3:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Mesa

General Narrative: Located to the north of the Douglas Mountain range, this unit consists of a series of mesas located between draws. Like other mesas it is of a homogeneous nature with little or no slope. However, these mesas offer some variety in vegetation with varying expanses of sagebrush and juniper. The most important visual favor within this area is the influence of adjacent scenery. To the north is the Cold Spring Mountain Range and to the south is the Douglas Range. Also, vistas into the draws are possible along the mesa edges.

Little in the way of cultural modifications can be considered here. However due to the areas proximity to Dinosaur National Park, its point of egress, this unit is highly visible.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	4
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 11 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU ↓ 091
Final Ratin ↓ C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 092-Cross Canyon

Film: Roll # 10

Time of Day 9:00 a.m.

Frame # 28, 31

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Canyon

General Narrative: The Yampa River has cut through Cross Mountain and created Cross Canyon, a distinctive isolated canyon. This canyon drops 1000' at its greatest relief, all of which is extremely vertical. Exposed rock outcrops of various geologic origins dominate the canyon. Colors are extremely diverse throughout the canyon and display the history through the geologic make up.

Vegetation does not exist within the canyon due to the vertical walls and the lack of a flat valley floor. The river is also a dominant element and is fast flowing with many rapids. This general area is a rafters paradise, but within the canyon itself, the river is too fast with many vertical drops of up to 15 feet. Because of the extreme conditions, only the very best can survive the river.

This canyon is very distinctive because it is somewhat isolated from the much larger Dinosaur Monument Canyons which are located roughly seven miles to the west.

Views into the canyon are extremely limited to the beginning and end of the canyon. The dramatic sections of the canyon are remote and cannot be seen unless one tries to float this section of the Yampa. Though most of the canyon is not visible, it nevertheless is beautiful, dramatic and awesome.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	5
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	5
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	5
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 22 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
092	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 093-Thomas Draw

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 24,30

~~Frame #~~

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

Date 5/20/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 2:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

General Narrative: This area is situated below Douglas Mountain to the north, and is primarily an area of low uniform rolling hills. Similar to most areas below Douglas Mountain, this area appears as a mesa, much like Unit 091, Weller Mesa. The primary distinguishing feature of this unit is that it is vegetated with dense stands of pinyon juniper which are broken by grasslands and sages which extend up from the lower reaches of the unit.

Water and color are both limited, with no water features other than intermittent streams and generally muted green tones.

The only color diversity is site specific and lies in the white sandstone outcrops that are confined to the small drainages. This feature is not noticed on a regional scale.

The main element of this unit is the adjacent scenery, more specifically Douglas Mountain. This landform rises up out of the unit to the south and is the only relief from a monotonous visual experience.

Overall the area lacks any visual variety and owes much to the adjacent scenery immediately adjacent to this area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
093	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 094-Dinosaur Entrance

Film: Roll # 9

Frame # 36

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

Date 5/21/79

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Time of Day 7:15 p.m.

Weather sunny

General Narrative: This unit is located immediately east of the northern sections of Dinosaur National Monument. Consisting of a rolling lowland landscape, this area is a mixture between Unit 093 and 091. With similar topographic variations to Unit 093, and somewhat similar vegetative patterns as Unit 091, is an intermediate transitionary landform. Smooth undulating slopes are typical. Vegetation consists primarily of grass and sage lands with some small groves of pinyon-juniper associations which add some variety to the landscape.

Water features are limited and are not dominant elements within the unit.

The primary influence upon the unit is from Diamond Mountain and the monument. These steep dramatic slopes add greatly to the unit's scenic quality.

This area contains the only access to the northern entrance to the monument and is an important landscape in terms of providing for an unmodified entrance to the park.

Overall the unit is common, but should stay relatively free of modifications because of the impact they could have on one of the most beautiful and spectacular national parks within the state if not the region.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-some variety
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	2-some variety
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-Diamond Mtn.
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
094	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 095-Douglas Draw

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 18,19,31

~~Frame #~~ 10 4

Time of Day 7:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Draw or Valley

General Narrative: Located to the north of the Douglas Mountain range the Douglas Draw area is an intermixed area of mesa and draws which are separated into two areas. The draws are characteristically flat bottomed with varying heights of steep side walls. The valley floors are predominantly sages and grasslands which accentuate the mostly unvegetated, light colored side slopes. In areas where slopes allow, junipers are found in a scattered open pattern. Their dark green appearance is heightened when seen with the various white to tan colored alluvial deposits.

The scale of these draws varies somewhat, but within each type your view is restricted and influence is site specific. Water is subject to seasonal fluctuations and has little influence on the overall rating.

Cultural modifications are limited to grazing which has little influence on the overall rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
095	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 4/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 096-Diamond Mtn.

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 35, 36

Time of Day 6:15 p.m.

Frame # 11 35, 36

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The Diamond Mountain unit lies to the west of Dinosaur Monument and south of Browns Park. This area consists of a series of very steep ridges and somewhat narrow valleys. All these ridges extend down out of the top of Diamond Mountain and as the name implies, are very angular uniform ridges. Rock outcrops of red sandstone dominate the unit and are in uplifted solid bands that cover all the ridges. The landforms and rock outcrops are very distinct and visually interesting due to their sharp angles.

The Ridges and Mountain as a whole jut out of Browns Park and dominate visual elements when viewed from the Park Floor.

Vegetation is primarily pinyon juniper on the lower slopes, but as elevation increases, Ponderosa Pine begin to appear. The slopes are covered completely except where sheer rock wall walls are present.

Water is not a dominant element on a regional scale but would be on a site specific scale during periods of heavy runoff.

There are no modifications present within the unit which preserve its natural rugged beauty. Overall, the area is very dramatic and dominates the visual experience for those who travel through Browns Park to Dinosaur National Monument. It is an interesting area high in scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 096

Final Rating A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 097-Two Bar Spring

Film: Roll # 10 Frame # 11, 13, 14, 16

Frame # 11 5,6

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: The Two Bar Spring area forms a visual and physical boundary for a large drainage basin which occupies the central portion of Nipple Rim Planning Unit. These ridges and narrow valleys provide a variety of visual appearances. The ridges are approximately formed along a contact point of Browns Park formation and Bridger formation sedimentary layers. Many of the slopes are highly dissected and eroded, revealing a variety of colored sandstones, siltstones and other sedimentary layers.

At higher elevations along steep slopes, junipers have established themselves and provide a dramatic contrast with the reds, tans and grays of the exposed bedrock and decomposed rock. Small relatively flat valleys between these ridges are mostly sages and grasses, with juniper starting in as the slope increases. Occasional pinyon are found along sheltered side slopes.

Due to its terrain few roads exist in this area. Although this ridge provides a backdrop for the sand wash basin area, most of the views are site specific. Higher ridges, however, do provide panoramic views of the entire planning unit to the north and the south.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
097	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 098-Sevenmile Ridge

Film: Roll # 10

Frame # 18, 20, 23

Landscape Character:

Date 5/21/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Ridges and Valleys

General Narrative: The Sevenmile Ridge which runs north/south has been differentiated between its east facing and west facing slopes. This unit is comprised of a series of ridges and valleys on the west side of the ridge which is adjacent to the more dramatic slopes of Nipple Rim. This area is an example of a moderately dissected and eroded landscape. The steeper slopes are mostly unvegetated and the exposed light colored soil and decomposed rock provide contrasts with the flatter more vegetated slopes. Due to the higher elevation, juniper are found scattered throughout the area, but are restricted to gullies or side slopes which are somewhat sheltered from the wind. Sages and various grasses are well established on the flatter slopes.

Although the landform of this rating unit is a result of drainage erosion, the presence of water is periodic and has little influence on the overall rating. Adjacent scenery also has little influence.

This area is somewhat isolated with respect to roads coming into it. Cultural modifications are restricted to sheep grazing because of the land's relative unproductivity.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
098	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 099-Dugout Draw

Film: Roll # 10

Frame # 19

Time of Day 10:00 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Valley

General Narrative: Dugout Draw includes most of the western slopes along Sevenmile Ridge. This area which runs north/south parallel to Nipple Rim and consists of less dramatic slopes and vegetation than those slopes along the eastern side. Although the landform is expressive of stream and drainage erosion, slopes are not severe enough to restrict vegetation. The valleys and ridges are much broader and shallower than the eastern slopes with sages and grasses as the predominant vegetation, and isolated pockets of juniper.

The absence of exposed bedrock and soil as well as a decrease in the number of junipers, result in a lack of contrasts, color and texture. Because of the relative height of this area, its adjacent scenery has little influence.

Limited access and relatively unproductive lands are a few of the reasons for the absence of cultural modifications. Some sheep grazing is evident but it has little effect on the overall rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 11 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
099	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 100-Sand Wash

Film: Roll # 10

Frame # 12, 15, 16

Time of Day 7:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley/Basin

General Narrative: The majority of the central portion of Nipple Rim is comprised of a large drainage basin which lies between Vermillion Bluffs and the Nipple Ridge. Although relatively homogeneous in character subleties within the basin result in a delineation of several landscape character types. The Sand Wash rating unit is that portion of the Sand Wash Creek which broadens out into a river valley, at the base of the basin.

The lack of terrain within the floodplain area is what sets it apart from the surrounding area. Vegetation is limited to sages and a few isolated floodplain shrubs and located in a pattern which follows the stream bed.

Sandwash might be more appropriately termed as an arroyo rather than river valley. Its landform is characteristic of both, but the sparse vegetation and intermittency of the stream are more typical of the former. The pronounced dry river bed is used extensively in the area by dirt bikes. Conflicts between this type of off-road vehicular recreation and grazing of the BLM wild horse herd will require investigation as to what solutions are available.

Lack of diversity within this landscape results in a strong dominance from the adjacent scenery which moderately enhances its overall rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 10 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 100

Final Rating C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 101-Yellow Cat Wash

Film: Roll # 10

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Frame # 8,9,10,21,22

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: The majority of a large drainage basin in the central portion of Nipple Rim is divided into two rating units, Clay Buttes and Yellow Cat Wash. The latter differs from Clay Buttes in its more uniform topography which consisted of a series of draws. The lower elevations of these draws have eroded exposing various bands of soils and decomposed rock. Higher elevations particularly along the eastern boundary on Seven Mile Ridge contain some scattered pinyon juniper associations. These species can be found in some of the small drainages, but overall, the unit is dominated by sages and grasses characteristic of this area.

Although the slope within the whole basin appears constant, the eastern portion (Yellow Cat Wash) is steeper. The majority of this area has limited access in the form of jeep trails or unimproved dirt roads. The only uses currently existing within this area is wild horse grazing which the BLM controls with its annual round up.

With the exception of panoramic views along Seven Mile Ridge, views are confined within the entire basin area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
101	C

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 102 - Clay Buttes

Film: Roll # 10 Frame # 6,7,10,11,21,22

~~Frame #~~ 11 5

Time of Day 7:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This unit comprises the western half of a large drainage basin located between Vermillion Bluffs and Nipple Ridge. It can best be described as an open expanse with little or no continuity in its terrain. Small subtle changes in the area are similar to small buttes with relatively steep, unvegetated side slopes. Small auroras are also common and being the only source of water, they have little visual effect.

Vegetation is very sparse and limited to mostly small sages, cactus, wildflowers and a very few junipers. Most of the terrain is unvegetated with a few clay and sandstone beds of ground rock, but mostly bare soil with large aggregates is typical.

This area is fairly unproductive and is used for sheep grazing. The relative lack of diversity in the homogeneous landscape accounts for a minimal ranking.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 9 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU Final Rating
102 C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim/Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 103-Sheepherder Springs

Film: Roll # 10 Frame # 6,7
11 6
~~Frame #~~ 13 31,32

Time of Day 7:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This area consists of the lower southeastern slopes of the Lookout Mountain ridge. It is characteristically a series of eroded parallel ridges and valleys. Most of the slopes are unvegetated with some sages and grasses. The exception to this being the western portion of the rating unit which has scattered pinyon and juniper, where slopes are steeper.

Access to and within this area is limited to unmaintained dirt roads and jeep trails. Land uses are predominantly grazing of either livestock or wild horses.

The major differences between the upper and lower slopes and the surrounding basin is primarily a result of geologic processes.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 11 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
103	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 104-Sawmill Canyon

Film: Roll # 10

Frame # 25,29,33,34,35

Time of Day 10:30 a.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Badlands

General Narrative: Located on the southeastern slopes of Douglas Mountain, the Sawmill Canyon rating unit is a badland type of landscape. Its various colored bands of soil and decomposed rock which have been highly eroded offer a picturesque and colorful backdrop for the Yampa River Valley.

Vegetation is limited to scattered pockets of sagebrush and a few juniper near the top of the ridges. These predominantly unvegetated steep slopes sharply contrast to the open evergreen forest on Douglas Mountain. Although this area appears distinctive within this isolated pocket it is similar to other areas in the region. The influence of the surrounding adjacent scenery is what adds to its scenic quality.

Although this area is lacking cultural modifications, its proximity to one of the few points of access to the Dinosaur National Monument make it a highly visible area and therefore any modifications in the landscape should be reviewed with caution.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
104	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 105-Sheephead Basin

Film: Roll # 11

Time of Day 7:00 p.m.

Frame # 3,4

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Basin

General Narrative: Located south of Highway 318, Sheephead Basin is situated within the Bears Ears Mountains. It is one of the few examples of a basin with an inward drainage pattern. The terrain is relatively constant slope. Vegetation is restricted to sages whose stunted growth form exemplifies the area's harsh and dry environment.

Standing in the depressed area in the center one's view is limited to the horizon line along the basin rim. The northwestern boundary provides views of the Bears Ears area, but this has little effect on the overall dominance of the horizon line.

This area is used for grazing which appears to be seasonal, due to the limited conditions. Otherwise modifications are nonexistent in the visually isolated area. Roads into the basin are unimproved dirt roads.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 6 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
105	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 106-Bears Ears Unit

Film: Roll # 11 Frame # 7

~~Frame #~~ 13 1,2,3,4

Time of Day 6:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: The Bears Ears Unit, located north of Highway 318 and west of lay, consists of a series of southwestern falling foothills and small mountains. The bedrock which appears to be predominantly sandstones and shales is exposed in very few places, with a relatively dense cover of pinyon juniper, being a more dominant feature. Within the more subtle ridges and valleys of the area pinyon are better established in the valleys with junipers stabilizing on steeper, well-drained areas. These subtle variations in terrain result in a more site specific visual influence.

Access into the area is limited to secondary dirt roads and jeep trails. Land uses involve some grazing and recreational off-road vehicle activity.

The area has a somewhat complex drainage pattern, but water itself is intermittent and doesn't dominate or enhance the areas overall scenic quality.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 107

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/24/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 107-Irish Canyon

Film: Roll # 11

Frame # 8,9,29-32

Time of Day

Weather

Landscape Character: Canyon

General Narrative: The Irish Canyon unit is comprised of three canyons, all of which are associated with Cold Spring Mountain, which are Irish Canyon, Vermillion Creek and Butte Canyon. Although each has some different elements with respect to their visual expression each is dramatic with steep sidewalls of a range of different colored sedimentary beds. Within these canyons the striking contrasts in the colors of these near vertical beds is part of what makes them unique. The structure of the beds and how they fracture becomes an added contrast which enriches the diversity within this area.

Pinyon juniper are found where ever slopes will allow. Although each canyon has a creek their seasonal fluctuations prohibit them from being a dominant element of the landscape. The typical pattern for these canyons is to dissect the bedrock perpendicular to its bedding plane, however, Irish Canyon makes a sharp turn and runs parallel with the uplifted beds.

Irish Canyon is the only one with good access, and is a highly visible area. It is also the site of ancient petroglyphs and should be considered as a highly sensitive area.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	5
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	6
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 20 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
107	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) 6:30 p.m.

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 108- Browns Park

Film: Roll # 11 Frame # 33-37

Time of Day

Frame #

Weather sunny

Landscape Character:

Broad Valley

General Narrative: Browns Park is an area of rolling parkland situated between the sandstone formations of Coldspring and Diamond Mountains. The Green River flows through the park, but it and a portion of land to either side of the river make up the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge, which meets Dinosaur National Monument at the beginning of Lodore Canyon.

The remaining portions of Browns Park consist of relatively flat parkland which is dissected by draws which carry runoff from Coldspring Mountain and the parkland down to the Green River. The flatter sides are predominantly sages and grasses while the steeper eroded drainageways provide variety in color with light colored exposed sedimentary rock and debris contrasting with junipers.

Most of Brown's Park scenic quality is due to adjacent scenery with views of the river and its lush vegetation, as well as the dramatic red sandstone slopes of the surrounding mountains. Highway 318 which runs through Browns Park is a high volume road with a lot of recreation related uses. The high visibility of surrounding scenic areas from the parkland should be considered in future management decisions.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	5
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
108	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 109-Lower Cold Spring Mtn

Film: Roll # 11

Time of Day 6:30 p.m.

Frame # 32,34,37

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountain

General Narrative: Lower Cold Spring Mountain is comprised of the southwest-facing side slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. The character of this area is extremely uniform, which is quite different from other mountains within the region. Unlike other mountains, Cold Spring Mountain is the result of a geologic folding which created an anticline. The axis of the anticline runs along the summit of the mountain which explains this area's relative flatness.

The side slopes, being steeper than the top, have areas of exposed pre-cambrian red quartzite sandstone that express the horizontal bedding planes. Throughout these side slopes, pinyon and juniper provide the contrast with the surficial bedrock.

Drainage patterns have created some variety in the landform of these slopes, but the horizontal layers of the bedrock provide a dominant element throughout the ridge. The southeastern slopes of the mountain are more broken up and provide greater visual variety. All along this area views of Browns Park and Diamond Mountain can be seen.

It is also important to note that the precambrian sandstone found here is unique to this region of Colorado, and that petroglyphs have been found throughout these outcrops.

Access into this area is limited to jeep and backpacking trails, with those as well as being found found in the more diverse areas near Irish Canyon.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU ↓ 109

Final Rating ↓ B

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 110-Limestone Ridge

Film: Roll # 11

Frame # 12,13,14,28

Landscape Character:

Date 5/20/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Mountain

General Narrative: Limestone Ridge is an area on the northern slopes of Cold Spring Mountain near the eastern end. Due to the nature of the mountains geologic origin, distinct visual units can be perceived. This ridge is made up of uplifted beds of limestone and shale which contrast greatly with the deep red precambrian bedrock of Coldspring Mountain. The southwest basin slopes are predominantly exposed light colored sandstone which are mostly unvegetated due to the extreme slope. The northeastern slopes lack the exposed rock, but the steep, constant slopes are dramatic. The vegetation cover is mostly grass with pinyon pine and juniper scattered about in a random pattern.

This ridge as well as the rest of Cold Spring Mountain are dominant visual elements within the landscape, and therefore little influence from the surrounding area effects this unit's overall rating.

The area has no cultural modification and limited access into it. Its most dominant feature is its dramatic slope which rises sharply out of a relatively flat mesa.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-steep, but uniform
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-some variety
3	Water	5	3	0	0-none
4	Color	5	3	1	2-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-panoramic views
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3-distinctive landform
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
110	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 111-Cold Spring Mtn

Film: Roll # 13

Frame # 22-26

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountain

General Narrative: Located in the western portion of Browns Park planning unit. Cold Spring Mountain plays an important visual role along Highway 318. Unlike many of the surrounding mountain ranges, Cold Spring is the result of folded beds of precambrian quartzite sandstone. Due to its origin the side slopes are extremely uniform, with only river cut gulleys providing a break in the landform. The summit of the mountain is quite different than the side slopes. It is relatively flat with a slight rounded shape. Vegetation is limited to mostly sages, giving the summit a smooth untextured appearance, which is also due to the exposed bedrock. There are pockets of aspen on the north facing slopes on the summit which are located around underground streams which have surfaced. Aspens are unique to Browns Park area and are only found near and in Beaver Park.

Because of its homogeneous terrain and vegetation the summit of Cold Spring has little visual diversity, but it does offer panoramic views across Browns Park to the south and views of the badlands and Vermillion Bluffs.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
111	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 112-Irish Lakes

Film: Roll # 11 Frame # 10,11,13,14,15,22 23,24,28

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

~~Frame~~# 13 13

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mesa

General Narrative: The Irish Lakes Mesa is adjacent to the northfacing slopes of Cold Spring Mountain. It is a homogeneous landscape consisting of relatively flat terrain with sagebrush and grasses as the dominant species.

The visual variety within this area is derived almost solely from its adjacent scenery. To the southwest Limestone Ridge rises sharply up from the mesa. To the northeast panoramic views focus on the badlands type of character of major draws with the Vermillion Bluffs providing a back drop.

Due to the area's proximity to Cold Spring Mountain and Irish Canyon, any cultural modifications occurring on either area will visually affect the other. Currently modifications are limited to livestock grazing which has little influence on the overall rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	1
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	5
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 11 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
112	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 113-Hanging Tree Flats

Film: Roll # 7 Frame# 20,21

~~Frame~~# 11 17,18,19

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mesa

General Narrative: Situated between Dry Creek draw and adjoining drainages, this unit consists of Flat Mesa tops that are dominated by grasses and sages. The unit overall lacks any outstanding characteristics and appears very uniform throughout.

With little vegetation and water, the unit is rather mundane. These mesas as noted earlier, are isolated because of waters influence which has created distinct drainages which surround almost all of these flat landscapes.

Views are panoramic in all directions and are dramatic when on the edge of the mesas. These vistas are of the broken, eroded stream courses which greatly accentuate the uniformity and flatness of this environment.

Though natural in appearance, they are relatively dull in vusual quality. The major intrusions within the area consist of oil rigs which do not seem to have a great impact upon units scenic quality. Because of limited access at this time the true extent of these modifications is not known.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	1
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	0

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 8 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
113	C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 114-Dry Creek Draw

Film: Roll # 7 Frame# 20,21
11 20,21,24-27
~~Frame~~# 13 27,28
14 1,2,10

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley

General Narrative: Dry Creek Draw is an extensive landscape consisting of an extremely diverse series of drainages. These drainages have very steep, broken, and eroded sidewalls which contain rock outcrops that are horizontal bands. Talus slopes below these bands separate different layers of geologic origins. The landforms are incredibly diverse and are dominant features with the area.

Colors are outstanding with yellows, reds, grays, whites and browns. Through the interaction of shadows in combination with colors, the diversity of patterns, geologic make ups, and forms is truly remarkable.

These sideslopes are accentuated by the Flat Valley Floors which contain the only vegetation within the area. Vegetation is limited to sages and grasses beyond the immediate stream course.

Though streams are seasonal, they would be dominant factors, and have been dominant factors in the development of this area.

Views outside the unit are very limited and have no impact upon this landscape.

This area is unique due to its size and diversity. When overlooking the unit, spectacular views are dominant. Within the unit, a variety of spatial experiences result as one moves throughout this interesting, dynamic landscape.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	4
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 19 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33
Class B 12-18
Class C 11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
114	A

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) MF, LAB

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 115-Diamond Peak

Film: Roll # 11

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Frame # 15,16

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: Diamond Peak and Middle Mountains are situated in the northwestern corner of this planning unit.

These two mountains rise out of mesa landscapes and are dominant features within the immediate area, as is Cold Springs Mountain located to the south.

These two mountains are very similar in appearance, having relatively round tops with steep to moderately sloping faces. These mountains are broken by a series of streams which create the diversity of landforms within the unit.

Vegetation is somewhat diverse with pinyons and grasslands on the lower slopes, while distinct groves of aspens and pines dominate the upper slopes. These vegetational differences are accentuated by the grassland environment which climbs roughly half way up the mountain slope.

Colors are seasonal and would add variety to the predominantly green landscape of the junipers and pines. Views are quite extensive while atop the mountain and would add to the scenic quality because of the preception of differing landforms.

There are no modifications within the area, so the appearance of this landscape is very natural. Overall, the mountains are interesting due to contrasting elements of other adjacent landscapes.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-relatively uniform
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	4-conifers, aspen,sage
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	2
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 17 = ____
A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
115	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 116-Blue Hill

Film: Roll # 13

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Frame # 7-12

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Ridges & Narrow Valleys

General Narrative: Within Browns Park two major ridges occur, which are a result of geologic uplifting. Cold Spring Mountain is the northern ridge and has been broken up in several areas. The Blue Hill area consists of the northeastern slopes. The area contains a series of parallel ridges and narrow valleys which were formed by uplifted sandstone beds. They are not as dramatic as other areas, in that they lack dramatic rock outcrops. Northern facing slopes rise more slowly and at a constant rate and are vegetated with grasses and sages and juniper. The valley areas are limited to sages and grasses. The southfacing slopes however, are more irregular and contain steeper slopes which are often unvegetated and have some rock outcrops. Vermillion Creek cuts through this area perpendicular to the ridges. It is here where the underlying bedrock is most easily perceived.

The unusual geologic history which visually expressed along these ridges make this area unique. However, due to the presence of other similar but more dramatic areas, its scenic value is not a high rating.

Rugged terrain and limited road access has left this area relatively untouched.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 116

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 117-South Diamond Peak

Film: Roll # 13

Time of Day 6:30 p.m.

Frame # 14,15,16,18,19

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountains

General Narrative: Diamond Peak is situated in the northwestern corner of the planning unit and is a dominant feature in the landscape. This unit consists of the southern aspects to the mountain which are moderately sloping and generally uniform throughout. This slope rises up out of Cold Spring Mountain and contains similar vegetative patterns as Cold Spring Mountain, particularly on the lower slopes.

Grasslands are common to the lower slopes, and intermix with extensive linear patterns of aspen and dense solid stands of conifers with gains in elevation. Conifer/aspen stands are typically solid in pattern atop this slope.

Water features are limited within the unit, and occur in the form of natural springs. Aspen characteristically follow the drainages of these springs.

Colors are seasonal, and would be spectacular in fall and spring. These would greatly accentuate the elevational vegetative communities and contrast to the lesser slopes of the unit as well as the dominantly dry landscapes to the east.

There are no modifications within the area, and in combination with its limited summertime access creates a natural undisturbed visual experience.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3-moderately sloping
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	3-many types
3	Water	5	3	0	1
4	Color	5	3	1	3-seasonal
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-Cold Spring Mtn.
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-distinctive area
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 117

Final Rating B

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 118-Upper Browns Park

Film: Roll # 11

Frame # 37

Landscape Character: Badlands

Date 5/21/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 6:22 p.m.

Weather sunny

General Narrative: Situated at the base of Cold Spring Mountain next to Browns Park is a highly eroded area with exposed rock and decomposed rock. This area known as Upper Browns Park, is a series of ridges and draws. The ridges consisting of mostly light colored sandstones and limestones, provides a dramatic contrast with the red sandstones of Cold Spring Mountain in behind and the greens of Browns Park. Within the area itself, the sediment layers of stones highlight the deep green color of the gnarled juniper trees, which are scattered throughout the steep well drained slopes. The flatter slopes within this area are similar to Browns Park. However once down in one of these draws your vision is restricted to the immediate area.

These types of eroded slopes and draws are somewhat common the area, however the influence of the surrounding scenery is such that the scene when viewed as a whole is somewhat unique.

Because of this area's proximity to Dinosaur National Park and the wildlife refuge it is highly visible and any modifications within this area should be considered with caution.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
118	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/20/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 119-Vermillion Canyon

Film: Roll # 9 Frame # 37

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

~~Fxxamxx#~~ 10 2,3

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: River Valley/Canyon

General Narrative: Vermillion Canyon is the result of Vermillion Creek coming in contact with and cutting through more resistent layers of silt and sandstone. Located southeast of Browns Park this area is surrounded by mesas whose flatness and the strong sense of enclosure within the canyon prevent the adjacent scenery from having any influence.

The creek, subject to seasonal fluctuations, is a visible element but not dominant within the landscape. Vegetation as well has limited influence,and is predominantly located along the river banks and other areas where slopes allow. Sages and grasses are the major species, with a few cottonwoods located at the mouth of the canyon and some pinyon and juniper scattered throughout.

Colors in the varying bands of sedimentary rock are dominant elements within this area and provide sharp constrasts where pinyon and junipers can be found. Except for grazing this area has little in the way of cultural modifications.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	3
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 15 =

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
119	B

A, B, or C

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/19/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 120-Upper Dry Creek

Film: Roll # 7

Time of Day 3:30 p.m.

Frame # 19

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Drainage Basin

General Narrative: The region west of Vermillion Bluffs in the northern sector of Brown's Park consists of a complex maze of highly dissected and eroded mesas, with Upper Dry Creek being the exception. However there is one area located at the base of part of Vermillion Bluffs which is somewhat different in character from the surrounding region.

Upper dry Creek is similar to the adjacent draws, only the eroded side slopes with their dramatic variety of colors are not as steep. Vegetation is limited with scattered pockets of juniper providing added contrast in color and texture.

The upper slopes are similar in terrain and vegetation to nearby mesas. The subtle transition between these lower steeper slopes and the upper slopes, and lack of sharp change in slopes, results in this area being visually perceived as a whole, where as the mesas and draws have a sharper, flatter defined boundary.

Within the Upper Dry Creek area, the presence of the Vermillion Bluffs is a dominant visual feature, providing added vertical relief and strongly influencing overall scenic quality.

It should also be noted that within this unit there is an isolated area adjacent to the bluffs which has dramatic varities of colors and reliefs which should be considered unique.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	3
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 14 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A 19-33

Class B 12-18

Class C 11 or Less

SQRU 120

Final Rating B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Nipple Rim/Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 121-Lookout Mountain

Film: Roll # 13

Frame # 31,32

Time of Day 6:30 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Mountain

General Narrative: Lookout Mountain and the ridge which it follows is located along the western boundary between Browns Park and Nipple Rim. This ridge is an important visual boundary between Browns Park and Nipple Rim, as well as separating two distinctly different landscape types. The west facing slopes are Vermillion Bluffs which are surrounded by "badlands". Lookout Mountain, not as dramatic as Vermillion Bluffs rises at a less steep slope and lacks the variety of colors and exposed soil and sedimented rocks.

Unlike its lower slopes, Lookout Mountain is predominantly a series of relatively parallel steep draws with well defined sidewalls which increase in steepness as they approach the ridge top. Pinyon juniper occur along side slopes throughout the area, depending on slope and aspect. Sages and some grasses occur within the rating unit but are more concentrated in the draws.

Although Lookout Mountain provides a scenic backdrop for the surrounding area, adjacent scenery has little influence in this area's overall rating. Cultural modifications are limited as well due to limited access and the areas relative unproductivity.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	3
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	1
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	3
5	Influence	5	3	0	1
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 12 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less
SQRU	Final Rating
121	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 122-Beaver Creek Canyon

Film: Roll # 13

Frame # 20,21

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Canyon

General Narrative: Beaver Creek Canyon is located in an area where faulting occurred in the precambrian red quartzite sandstone of Cold Spring Mountain. The canyon walls are very steep with sharp contrasts between the red sandstone and the juniper pinyon vegetation. At the base of the canyon along the Colorado/Utah border vertical relief is 1500 feet which drops down to 80 feet at the summit of Cold Spring Mountain.

Although fairly large in scale, this canyon has limited access with no road going into it. The best views of this canyon can be seen from Cold Spring Mountain near summit, Morales Springs.

Views within this canyon are very enclosed and site specific. Water, due to seasonal fluctuations, has little influence in the rating.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	4
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2
3	Water	5	3	0	2
4	Color	5	3	1	4
5	Influence	5	3	0	0
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 16 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
122	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Planning Unit Browns Park

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 123-Beaver Basin

Film: Roll # 13

Frame # 17

Landscape Character:

Date 5/21/79

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Time of Day 4:00 p.m.

Weather sunny

Mountains/Basin

General Narrative: Beaver Basin located north of Cold Springs Mountain forms the headwater drainages to Beaver Creek which flows south, then west out of the state. As the headwater basin, this gently rolling landscape lies at an elevation of 8000 to 8400, one of the highest areas within the planning unit.

Vegetation within the basin is dominantly grassland in nature. Aspen groves do exist, and similar to Cold Spring Mountain, are primarily restricted to the individual drainages of the springs which together form Beaver Creek. These stands are quite limited in comparison to the grassland cover.

Views are panoramic in all directions and greatly accentuate the basin itself. Vistas of Diamong Peak, Middle Mountain, Cold Spring Mountain and other lesser mountains all add to the scenic quality of this area and contrast in vegetation, and landform which help to define the unit.

As the name implies, Beaver Ponds are numerous, as with other wildlife species. Due to limited access the area is natural in appearance and is undisturbed.

Though common to other areas within the planning unit, this basin is somewhat distinctive due to its remoteness and its elevation, being one of the highest drainage basins within Browns Park.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-gently sloping
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-spotty aspen
3	Water	5	3	0	1-springs
4	Color	5	3	1	1-little diversity
5	Influence	5	3	0	3-panoramic-adj. mtns.
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	2-distinctive-basin
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 13 = ____ (A, B, or C)

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU 123

Final Rati B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

District Craig

Date 5/21/79

Planning Unit Browns Park

Evaluator(s) LAB, MF

Scenic Quality Rating Unit 124 - Lower Bears Ears

Film: Roll # 13

Time of Day

Frame # 5,6

Weather sunny

Landscape Character: Rolling Hills

General Narrative: This unit is very similar to Unit 093. This area consists of the lower slopes to the Bears Ears and contains similar features to the unit mentioned above.

Please refer to unit 093 for a further description of the elemental makeup of the unit.

Score (Circle Appropriate Level)

		High	Medium	Low	Rationale or Explanation
1	Landform	5	3	1	2-rolling
2	Vegetation	5	3	1	2-pinyon juniper
3	Water	5	3	0	0
4	Color	5	3	1	2
5	Influence	5	3	0	2-Bears Ears
6	Scarcity	6	2	1	1-common
7	Cultural Modification	2	0	-4	2-none

Subtotal ____ + ____ + ____ = Total 11 = ____ A, B, or C

Scenic Quality Classification

Class A	19-33
Class B	12-18
Class C	11 or Less

SQRU	Final Rating
124	B

SCENIC QUALITY FIELD INVENTORY FORM

1. Name or Type of Cultural Modification Powder Wash Oil Rigs

2. Legal Description and/or U. T. M. Coordinates

3. Unit Resource Analysis III Data:

1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
					0	6	8

4	5	5	5	6	7	8	
3	0	0	1	M	M	L	

1. District
2. Planning Unit
3. Scenic Quality Rating Unit
4. Type
5. Number
6. Feature Contrast Score
7. Potential for Rehabilitation
8. Potential for Success

FILM: Roll # 7 Frame # 26

Time of day ______ Weather sunny

Evaluator MF

Type
(4) 1 - land and/or water
2 - vegetation
3 - structure

Feature Contrast Score
(6) L - Indicates the contrast can be seen, but does not attract attention.
M - The contrast begins to dominate.
H - Demand attention, will not be overlooked.

Rehabilitation Potential
(7) M - modification
E - elimination

Potential for Success
(8) H - Fairly certain contract can be satisfactorily reduced to meet low contrast.
M - Difficult to accurately evaluate success, but chances look promising to meet low contrast.
L - Probability is low that a change will be made, or success would be limited to meet low contrast.

4. Effect on Scenic Quality (Describe how cultural modification enhances or detracts from scenic quality as is reflected in its rating in key factor chart (Illustration 4). The Powder Wash oil and gas developments are somewhat dominant in the landscape. The individual rigs have little impact upon scenic quality, rather the impacts are within the small community of 7-8 buildings. The only possibility of reducing the impacts is painting both the structures and rigs an earth tone color. Compared to the total rating unit these structures have a minor impact upon the scenic quality of the unit.

FIELD FORM FOR MODIFICATION INVENTORY AND FEATURE CONTRAST SCORE

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USE VOLUME

TABLE 8

USE VOLUME DATA SUMMARY
(Browns Park/Nipple Rim Planning Units)

KEY OBSERVATION POINT	LOCATION	VOLUME
U.S. Hwy. 40	--	High
State Hwy 318	--	Moderate
Irish Canyon Road	From Hwy 318 north to Colo.-Wyo Line	Moderate
North Dinosaur Nat. Monument	From 318 west to the north entrance of Dinosaur Monument	Moderate
Little Snake River Rd.	From 318 north paralleling Little Snake River	Moderate
Powder Wash Road	West from Little Snake River	Moderate
Great Divide Road	North from U.S. 40 to Little Snake River	Moderate
Peck Mesa Road	West from 318, then north to 318	Moderate
Thompson Draw Road	Thompson Draw through Greystone to 318	Moderate
South Dinosaur Nat. Monument	Southern entrance to Monument from U.S. 40	Moderate

VISUAL SENSITIVITY - USER ATTITUDES

A visual sensitivity workshop was held in Craig in the Craig Junior High School at 7:00 p.m. on July 10th for the Browns Park and Nipple Rim Planning Units.

Prior to the workshops 74 letters were sent out notifying people of the workshops that would be held for the Nipple Rim/Browns Park Planning Units and for the Williams Fork Planning Unit. We had instructed people to attend the workshop which would be most appropriate based upon their particular concerns or interest. A few days before the meetings Wirth Associates telephoned those invited to the workshops reminding them of the upcoming meetings. Ten people showed up for the Nipple Rim/Browns Park workshop. Due to the lack of imput desired, we received additional imput from BLM Area office personnel. In total, 13 rating forms were submitted, all of which were considered valid and used in the analysis. Those submitting forms represented the following user interests: agriculture (3), special interest (2), agencies (8)--of which 6 were from the BLM. A list of individuals attending and/or participating in the workshop are listed in Table 4.

The Nipple Rim/Browns Park Planning Units were initially subdivided into 27 rating units. At the follow-up meeting with the Area Manager, District Recreation Manager and members of their staff, it was decided that rating units #13 and #15 should be subdivided into two areas for the following reasons.

Rating Unit 13 consisting of the "Badlands" were scattered throughout the planning units. Two of these areas are highly visible, and both are adjacent to the Dinosaur National Monument entrances to the east and north. Due to the fact these areas are in close proximity to the monument, and are highly visible from the major access points to the Monument, this rating area, #13a, was given a final sensitivity of Moderate. Rating Unit #13 was given a low final sensitivity and represents those areas which are not highly visible or are unseen from major travel routes. This low rating was identified through participant responses.

The initial Rating Unit #15 was also subdivided into a northern and southern region. Rating Unit #15 now consists of the southern mesas south of the Bears Ears and Cold Spring Mountain. These southern mesas have a different vegetative association which is expressed through the pinyon-juniper stands intermixed with grass and sagelands. Based upon their knowledge of the area, BLM area office personnel felt these mesas to be more visually sensitive to potential impacts based upon the vegetative types present. Thus Rating Unit #15 received a final rating of Moderate.

Unit 15a which makes up the Northern Mesas received a final rating of Low which was based upon participant responses. It was felt by BLM Area personnel that the Low rating was appropriate based upon their knowledge of previous modifications and the impacts these have had upon the soil, and vegetative associations in this area.

Of the final 29 rating units, 3 were rated High, 19 were rated Moderate, and 7 were rated Low after tabulation and analysis with BLM Area personnel.

High ratings were given to the following response units; #2 Cross Mountain, #17 Irish Canyon, and #18 Cross Mountain Canyon.

Rating Unit #2 not only includes Cross Mountain, but also includes the southern aspects to the Bears Ears and Cold Spring Mountain. These landscapes are highly visible from Route 318, the major travel route, and are typical mountainous environments within the region. The two major canyons, Cross Mountain and Irish Canyon rated high for all potential modifications. These ratings seem very appropriate since the views while within the canyons themselves are totally enclosed. Any management activity would be highly visible and in most cases dominate the visual experiences.

The rating units given a high final sensitivity account for approximately 10 percent of the acreage within the planning units.

Approximately 50 percent of the land area within the planning units received moderate ratings. There was no identifiable pattern for lands which received moderate ratings. As a result, a wide range of general landscape character types including mountains, mesas, rims or ridges, and major drainages received moderate ratings. Sand Wash Basin, Unit 23, represents the largest single unit.

Low ratings were given to approximately 25 percent of the rating units which together account for nearly 40 percent of the acreage within the planning units, most of which lie within Nipple Rim. These low ratings represent the lowland rollings east of Nipple Rim, Powder Wash Basin, and the upper, unseen slopes between Powder Wash and Sand Wash Basins. These areas lack diversity of landscape elements and are generally homogeneous throughout. The only rating units in Browns Park which rated low are the northern mesas, unit 15a, which are surrounded by the Vermillion and Dry Creek drainages.

Ratings are summarized in Table 9 and a complete set of summary analysis forms are located at the end of this section. Following the summary and analysis forms are the participant narratives regarding issues or projects of concern to them.

TABLE 4

WILLIAMS FORK, BROWNS PARK AND NIPPLE RIM PERSONS CONTACTED AND/OR ATTENDING WORKSHOPS

Mayor Thompson
City of Craig
(did not attend)

Chester Watson
Moffat County Board
of County Commissioners
(did not attend)

Jim Pamkonin
Moffat County Planning Dept.
(did not attend)

Stephen Self
Empire Energy Corporation
(did not attend)

Box Sweeney
Daily Press
(did not attend)

Roy Coulson
Kemmerer Coal Company
(did not attend)

Justin Dean Kirk
Union Carbide Corporation
(did not attend)

A. H. Brown
Yampa Valley Electric Asso.
(did not attend)

Donald Louderback
Northwest Pipeline Corporation
(did not attend)

Harold Hoffman
Moffat County Parks & Recreation
(did not attend)

L. H. Weber
Moffat County Road Department
(did not attend)

P. E. Gingery
Mountain Bell
(did not attend)

Charlie Brown
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(participated)
Nipple Rim and Browns Park P.U.

Louis N. Hahn
Colorado Division of Highways
(did not attend)

Colowyo Coal Company
(did not attend)

Bob Diedrick
Utah International
(did not attend)

Gary Meyers
Energy Fuels
(did not attend)

Stan Fabian
Mountain Fuels Supply
(did not attend)

Dave Seeley
Cattlemans Association
(did not attend)

Brian Watson
Sunland Mining Corporation
(did not attend)

Gregory Hoyl
Sun Coal Company
(did not attend)

Dale Payne
Colorado Ute
(did not attend)

Ted Nichols
Dinosaur National Monument
(did not attend)

Jim Creasy
Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
(did not attend)

Mike Roch
City of Hayden
(did not attend)

Mike Vbervaga
City of Steamboat Springs
(did not attend)

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

State Board of Land Commissioners
(did not attend)

Sumner Hockett
Douglass Baggs
Robert McKune
Routt County Commissioners
(did not attend)

Dee Richards
Steamboat Pilot
(did not attend)

Rich Gagnebin
City of Steamboat Parks and
Recreation
(did not attend)

Norton Jacobs
Routt County Cattlemans Asso.
(did not attend)

Edith and Vernon Summer
National Farmers Organization/
Routt County Planning Asso.
(did not attend)

John Hess
Routt County Planning Office
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

George Smith
Northwest Colorado Council
of Governments
(did not attend)

Leonard Flanders
Routt County Cattlemans Assoc.
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

Jack Redman
Routt County Wool Growers Asso.
(did not attend)

Steve Elkins
Coordinator of Planning & Construction
L.T.V. Recreation Development
(did not attend)

Jim Sackett
Stagecoach Ski Corporation
(did not attend)

Seven Lakes Ranch
(did not attend)

Vista Verde Guest Ranch
(did not attend)

Bill Welle
Welle Guest Ranch
(did not attend)

George Zarlengo
Elk River Ranch & Lodge
(did not attend)

Frank Leonard
Glen Eden Ranch
(did not attend)

Bill Yeagher
Back Country Guide and Outfitters
(did not attend)

Dan Byford
Dan Byford's Fly Shop
(did not attend)

Keith and Mary Counts
Adventure Bound, Inc.
Raft Expeditions
(participated)
Nipple Rim and Browns Park P.U.

Ron Griffith
Colorado Adventures
(did not attend)

Tim Hervey
International Aquatic Adventures
(did not attend)

Jim Hicks
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(did not attend)

Bruce Sigler
Colorado Division of Wildlife
(did not attend)

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Ulrich Salzgeber
Ski Town Campground
(did not attend)

Dick Blakley
Mobile Home Park and
Campground
(did not attend)

Dr. Glen Poulter
Bear Pole Ranch
(did not attend)

Chuck Herrington
Stephens College - Perry -
Mansfield Camp and School
(did not attend)

Kyle Revelle
First National Bank of Craig
(did not attend)

Larry Fredrick
Moffat County National Bank
(did not attend)

Delano Scott
Routt County National Bank
(did not attend)

Bruce Callant
United Bank of Steamboat Springs
(did not attend)

Joe Boyd
Yampa Valley State Bank
(did not attend)

Don Sever
Northwest Colorado Board of
Realtors
(did not attend)

Jim Heinle
Routt National Forest
(did not attend)

Jack Weissling
Routt National Forest
(did not attend)

Chuck Kershaw
U.S. Forest Service
(did not attend)

Neil Cantwell
Trout Unlimited
(did not attend)

Eric Glanz
Audubon Society
(did not attend)

Peter King
Zirkel Wilderness Vacation
(did not attend)

Walt Evans
Steamboat Springs Winter
Sports Club
(did not attend)

Peg Randolph
Mountain Bell
(Rocky Flats Organizer)
(did not attend)

Harold Baldwin
Gun Club President
(did not attend)

Jerry Hamm
Tri-State Generation & Transmission
(did not attend)

Sam Stranathan
Upper Colorado Environmental
Plant Center
(did not attend)

John Crain
Office of Surface Mining
(did not attend)

William Davies
Public Service Co. of Colorado
(did not attend)

Bruce Bertsch
Merrick & Company
(did not attend)

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Joy Sneed
Routt County
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Rick Hattman
GEFROH Asso. Inc.
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

John Steck
Western Slope Gas
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Gary Nell
Moffat County Parks & Recreation
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

K. J. Heinschel
Colorado Ute
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

D. L. Schwartz
Colorado Ute
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

H. B. Humphries
Utah International
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Russ Sorenson
Moffat County Planning Dept.
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Dave McIlnay
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Nipple Rim/
Browns Park Planning Units

Kelly Sparks
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Nipple Rim/
Browns Park Planning Units

Brad Palmer
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Browns Park/
Nipple Rim P.U.

Terry Hveth
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork P.U.

Bob Divine
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Williams Fork/Nipple Rim/
Browns Park P.U.

Wright and Polly Dickinson
Lazy VD Land & Livestock
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

James Sellers
U.S.F.W.S. Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

Mike Warg
U.S.F.W.S. Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

Margaret Phillips
Bureau of Land Management
(participated)
Nipple Rim/Browns Park P.U.

TABLE 9

SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE NIPPLE RIM/BROWNS PARK PLANNING UNIT VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOPS

Unit No.	Unit Name	Final Rating	Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1		LF/V-2	Veg.	V/ST-1
							A	B			
1	Douglas Mountain	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	M/L	M
2	Cross Mountain	H	M/H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H/M
3	Cold Spring Mountain	M	M	H/M	H	L	M	M	H	H/M	H/M
4	Diamond Mountain	M	M	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	M
5	Godiva Rim	L	M	L	L	L	M/L	M/L	H	M/L	M/L
6	Vermillion Bluffs	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	M	M
7	Nipple Rim	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	H	M/L	M
8	Blue Hill	M	M	M	H	L	M	M	H	M	M
9	Powder Wash	L	M/L	L	M/L	L	L	L	M	L	M/L
10	Sevenmile Ridge	L	M	L	M/L	L	M/L	M/L	M	L	M/L
11	Grassland/Sages	L	M	L	M/L	L	L	L	H	L	M/L
12	Pinyon-Juniper Grasslands	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	H	L	M
13	Badlands	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	M	M
13a	Badlands	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Vermillion Creek	M	M	M	M	L	M/L	M/L	H	L	M
15	John Weller Mesa	M	M	M/L	M/L	L	M/L	M/L	H	M/L	M
15a	John Weller Mesa	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Powder Wash	L	M	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	M/L
17	Irish Canyon	H	H	H	H	H/M	H	H	H	H	H
18	Cross Mountain Canyon	H	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
19	Beaver Creek Canyon	M	M	H/M	H/M	M	H	H	H	H	M/H
20	Little Snake River	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M	M
21	Yampa/Sunbeam	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H	M/L	M
22	Lower Yampa	M	M/H	M	M	M	M	M	H	M/L	M
23	Sand Wash Basin	M	M	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M
24	Sheephead Basin	M	M	M	M	L	M	M/L	H	L	M/H
25	Thompson Draw	M	M	M	M	L	M	M/L	H	L	M
26	Browns Park	M	M/H	M	M	M/L	M	M	H/M	L	M
27	Douglas Draw	M	M	M	M	L	M/L	M/L	H	L	M

H = High Sensitivity
M = Moderate Sensitivity
L = Low Sensitivity

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #1 Douglas Mountain

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	
HIGH	H	4
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
3	6	2	2	3	7	3	2
6	3	5	7	5	3	3	5
1	1	3	1	2		4	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The moderate rating for the Desired Management Class correlates fairly well with the overall moderate ratings for user reaction to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #2

Cross Mountain

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH	2	7	7	1	6	6	7	5	4
	H	2								
MED.	M	4			5	1	1	1	1	3
LOW	L	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: The borderline high / moderate ratings for Desired Management Class were resolved to an overall rating of high based upon the strong high ratings to all types of changes.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▦ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #3
Cold Spring Mtn

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	1
MED.	M	7
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
4	5	1	3	3	7	4	5
4	3	2	5	5	3	3	4
2	2	7	2	2		3	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The mixed high / moderate ratings for all types of changes were resolved to an overall rating of moderate based upon the dominant moderate ratings for the Desired Mgmt. Class

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #4

Diamond Mtn.

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
HIGH	H	2
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
☐	5	6	2	3	3	7	4	2
▨	3	2	5	4	4	3	3	5
▩	2	2	3	2	2		2	2

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for the Desired Management Class are moderate while there are a mix of high/moderate reactions to change. The final rating of moderate was resolved by BLM Area Office personnel due to some low reactions to change as well as the overall moderate Desired Mgmt. Class rating

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #5

Godiva Rim

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	1
	H	
MED.	M	8
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
2	3	1	1	1	5	2	2
2	2	3	4	4	3	3	4
5	4	5	4	4	1	4	3

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: The final rating of low was resolved by BLM Area office personnel based upon the overall low ratings For user response to change and due to the limited visual access into the area

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #6 Vermillion Bluffs		VH	
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH	H	1
	MED.	M	7
	LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
1	3	1	1	1	6	3	3
5	3	3	5	5	2	4	4
3	3	5	3	3	1	2	2

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The moderate ratings for user reaction to change correlate well with the moderate rating for the overall Desired Management Class

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #7
Nipple Rim

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*							
			LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH									
	H	1		1	1	2	2	5	2	3
MED.	M	8	6	5	2	3	3	3	3	3
LOW	L		3	3	6	4	4	1	4	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The overall moderate ratings for user reactions to change correlate well with the Desired Management Class rating of moderate

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #8
Blue Hill

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
	VH									
HIGH	H	1	2	4	3	2	2	7	4	4
MED.	M	8	4	2	1	4	4	1	3	2
LOW	L		3	3	5	3	3	1	2	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The reactions to change are split throughout each type of modification. The overall moderate rating was resolved based upon the moderate Desired Management Class as well as the split responses toward change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #9

Powder Wash

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH									
	H							3		1
MED.	M	4	1	4	1	3	3	3	2	4
LOW	L	5	8	5	8	6	6	3	7	4

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: The moderate/low Desired Mgmt. Class ratings were resolved by BLM Area personnel to a Low final rating due to the dominantly low ratings for user reaction to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #10 Sevenmile Ridge

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	
HIGH	H	
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	3

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
☐						4		
▒	3	4	1	5	5	2	3	4
▓	6	5	8	4	4	3	6	5

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Ratings for Desired Management class are moderate while ratings for user reactions to change are low overall. BLM Area office personnel felt that the area was low overall due to the fact the area is seldom seen from major travel corridors and the dominantly low responses to change

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #11

Grassland / Sages

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
	VH									
HIGH	H	1		1				6		
MED.	M	7	3	4		4	4	2	3	5
LOW	L	2	7	5	10	6	6	2	7	5

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: This area was resolved by BLM Area personnel to a final rating of low due to the dominantly low user responses to change, though the Desired Management Class rating was moderate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Workshop Rating Unit: #12
P/J-Grassland

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES	Rating Units	Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH									
	H	1						6		
MED.	M	9	4	7	1	6	6	2	4	7
LOW	L		6	3	9	4	4	2	6	3

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The moderate/low reactions to change were resolved to a moderate final rating based upon the moderate Desired Mgmt. Class responses

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #13
Badlands

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH	1	1	1		1	1	6	3	1
	H									
MED.	M	5	2	1	2	1	1	1		4
LOW	L	3	6	6	6	6	6	1	4	2

Final Rating: LOW 13a - MODERATE

Rationale: This unit was divided by BLM Area office personnel into two areas based upon observer visual access into these lands. The low rating for unit 13 was resolved on the dominantly low user response to change. Unit 13a was given a rating of moderate due to the fact these lands are highly visible and are more sensitive because they are adjacent to the entrances of Dinosaur National Monument to the east and north.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: # 14
Vermillion Creek

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	1
	H	2
MED.	M	5
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
2	4	1	1	1	8	2	3
4	2	3	4	4	1	2	5
3	3	5	4	4		5	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Moderate Desired Management Class Ratings correspond well with the overall moderate reactions to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #15
John Weller Mesa

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH			1				5		
	H									
MED.	M	7	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	6
LOW	L	2	5	4	7	5	5	1	5	3

Final Rating: MODERATE 15a- LOW

Rationale: Similar to Unit 13, this unit was divided into two areas. It was felt by BLM personnel that the low rating was most appropriate to the northern segments of this unit based upon more homogeneous vegetative and soil associations. The moderate rating for the southern areas (unit 15) was made to reflect the potential for greater visual disturbance within this area.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #16 Powder Wash

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	VH									
	H			1				5		
MED.	M	5	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	4
LOW	L	3	5	4	7	5	5	2	6	3

Final Rating: LOW

Rationale: Ratings for Desired Management Class are moderate while user response to change is low. BLM Area personnel resolved this to a low rating based upon their knowledge of the area and the dominantly low responses to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #17

Irish Canyon

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	5
MED.	M	2
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
☐	7	7	5	7	7	8	7	5
░	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	3
▓	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High Desired Management Class ratings correspond well with the high ratings for user response to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #18

Cross Mtn. Canyon

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	3
	H	2
MED.	M	3
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
6	7	3	8	7	8	7	5
2	1	3					3
1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1

Final Rating: HIGH

Rationale: High Ratings for Desired Management Class and user response to change for specific modifications correlate well with each other

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #19

Beaver Cr. Canyon

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	1
	H	2
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
5	5	2	6	6	8	6	4
4	4	5	3	3	1	2	5
1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The moderate/high ratings to change were resolved by BLM Area office personnel based upon the limited visual access into the canyon and the dominantly moderate responses to the Desired Management Class.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #20

Little Snake River

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	1
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
1	2		2	1	7		1
6	4	7	5	5	1	5	7
2	3	2	1	2	1	3	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Moderate Desired Management Class ratings correlate well with the overall moderate user responses to change

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #21

Yampa/Sunbeam

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUE		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
	H	1
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
☐	1	2		2	1	7	1	1
░	6	5	7	5	5	1	3	7
▓	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Moderate responses tend to dominate for both the Desired Management Class and user responses to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #22

Lower Yampa

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	2
HIGH	H	2
MED.	M	5
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH	1	2		2	1	7	1	1
MED.	7	7	8	6	6	2	4	8
LOW	1		1		1		3	

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The high / moderate ratings for Desired Management Class was Resolved by BLM Area personnel to a moderate based on the overall moderate user reaction to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #23
Sand Wash Basin

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	
	H	2
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	1

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
☐				1		3		1
░	6	6	2	4	4	4	2	6
▓	3	2	6	2	3	1	6	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for the Desired Management Class are moderate which correlate well with the dominantly moderate user reactions toward change within the unit

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #24
Sheephead Basin

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
	VH									
HIGH	H	2		2		1		4		3
MED.	M	5	5	3	1	3	3	2	1	3
LOW	L	1	3	2	6	2	3	1	6	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: The moderate/low user response to change was resolved by Area office personnel based upon the Desired Management Class rating of moderate.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ░ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining, herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #25

Thompson Draw

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	
	H	2
MED.	M	6
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
HIGH		2		1		5		1
MED.	5	3	1	3	3	1	1	5
LOW	2	1	5	1	2		5	

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Moderate Desired Management Class ratings correspond with the overall moderate user responses to change.

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▒ = Moderate Ratings; ▓ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIV / WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units	Landscape Values		Desired Mgmt. Class
Workshop Rating Unit: #26 Browns Park	HIGH	VH	1
Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):	HIGH	H	4
	MED.	M	5
	LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

	LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
☐	1	3	1	1	1	4		1
▨	6	4	3	5	5	4	3	7
▩	2	1	4	1	1		5	

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: Ratings for the Desired Management Class where equally split between high and moderate. BLM Area personnel felt a moderate rating was most appropriate based on their knowledge of the area which corresponds with the moderate ratings to change for specific potential modifications

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

VISUAL SENSITIVITY WORKSHOP DATA
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PLANNING UNIT BROWNS PARK/NIPPLE RIM

Rating Units

Workshop Rating Unit: #27
Douglas Draw

Scenic Quality Rating Unit(s):

LANDSCAPE VALUES		Desired Mgmt. Class
HIGH	VH	1
	H	2
MED.	M	7
LOW	L	

PARTICIPANT RESPONSES BY LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION CATEGORY*

LF-1	LF-2	LF-3	LF/V-1 A	LF/V-1 B	LF/V-2	VEG.	V-ST-1
	4		1	1	6	2	1
6	3	3	4	4	2	1	7
3	2	6	3	3	1	6	1

Final Rating: MODERATE

Rationale: User responses to change were split for all specific issues. This area was resolved to a moderate rating based upon the dominant moderate response for the Desired Management Class

* ☐ = High Ratings; ▨ = Moderate Ratings; ▩ = Low Ratings

** See Reverse side for specific types of visual change within each category.

Categories of visual change include the following generic types:

Landform-1

Resource Extraction
(oil and gas)

Landform-2

Landfill
Gravel Operations

Landform-3

Dams and Water Impoundments

Landform/Vegetation-1

a. Secondary Roads
b. Pipelines

Landform/Vegetation-2

ORV Use

Vegetation

Land treatment (chaining,
herbiciding, etc.)

Vegetation/Structures-1

Power Lines
Reflectors/Repeators
Substations

SPECIFIC ISSUE NARRATIVES

Name: Mike Ward
Representing: Himself
Date: July 10, 1979
Planning Unit: Browns Park/Nipple Rim

Comments:

Although visual aesthetics may be important, it is fairly obvious that even the most aesthetically displeasing areas (old fires and timber cuts for elk, deer, and spruce grouse) are the most productive areas. It has long been proven that clear-cutting an area is more beneficial for elk and deer as far as grass and forbs are concerned, not to mention cattle grazing. Consider the economic benefits if the loggers were out of jobs and the timber needs for the county. The oil companies have gone unchecked a long time and although the oil drilling rigs will be gone in a short period of time, some sort of check should be impoemented to keep the oil companies from checker-boarding the entire countryside, not to mention strip mines.

FINAL VISUAL SENSITIVITY

The final visual sensitivity is a mirror image of the user attitudes. Approximately 10 percent of the lands within the planning units received a final sensitivity of high which is the result of the combination of moderate use volumes and high user attitudes. These areas consist of Cross Mountain, the southern aspects to Cold Spring Mountain and the Bears Ears Range, along with the major canyons. All of these areas are highly visible from Route 318 which generally bisects the Browns Park Planning Unit.

The majority of lands are of moderate sensitivity and make up roughly 50 percent of the total land base within the planning units. These moderate ratings are again the expression of user attitudes. Since there are no high use volume roads within the planning units, the major combinations of use volume and user attitudes are moderate/moderate, or moderate/low respectively. Both combinations give a final sensitivity of moderate.

Low final sensitivity areas are totally a result of the low user attitudes. Roughly 40 percent of the acreage within the planning units received a low final sensitivity.

DISTANCE ZONES

Browns Park and Nipple Rim contain only a few major travel routes. As a result, approximately 40 percent of the seen areas lie within the Foreground/Middleground Zone (0 to 3-5 miles). A variety of landscapes are found within this zone. Of all the Foreground/Middleground zones, the lands seen from Route 318 would represent the most sensitive landscapes due to the fact that Route 318 is the major travel route and serves as the primary access to Dinosaur National Monument and Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge.

Background Zones (3-5 to 15 miles) account for roughly 10 percent of the seen area. These lands are commonly associated with sloping mountainous environments. These lands form the visual terminus for the more expansive views within the units, and as such are fairly sensitive lands for specific modifications which could become potential focal points.

Seldom Seen lands represent the largest zone accounting for nearly 50 percent of the lands contained within the planning units. These lands are primarily restricted to the deeply incised drainages found throughout the planning units. The largest areas that are unseen are Sand Wash Basin, the southern aspects to Douglas Mountain, and the Vermillion and Dry Creek drainages. Together they account for nearly 75 percent of the entire unseen areas.

REPRINTED
BY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COLORADO STATE OFFICE
PHOTOCOPY SERVICE

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

REPRINTED
BY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COLORADO STATE OFFICE
PHOTOCOPY SERVICE